



# **MALAYO—POLYNESIAN VOCABULARY**

with Semitic and Indo-European Roots

**Linus Brunner** and **Adele Schafer**

Special Publication  
of

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**Philological Society** and the **National Decipherment Center**

**Arlington, Massachusetts**



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# Abbreviations

ACCAD	Akkadian	Semitic
ARAB	Arabic	Semitic
ARAM	Aramaic	Semitic
AVEST	Avestan	IE
FLJ	Fijian	Melanesian
FU	Futuna	Polynesian
HAW	Hawai'ian	Polynesian
HEBR	Hebrew	Semitic
HITT	Hittite	IE
IE		Indo-European
JAV	Javanese	Malayan
LAT	Latin	IE
LET	Lettic	IE
LIT	Lithuanian	IE
MAL	Malayan	Malayan
MAO	Maori	Polynesian
MANG	Mangaian	Polynesian
MIr	Middle Irish	IE
NgD	Ngadju-Dajak	Malayan
NHG	New High German	IE
OI	Old Indic (Sanskrit)	IE
OIr	Old Irish	IE
OHG	Old High German	IE
pMP		proto-Malay-Polynesian
pPN		proto-Polynesian
SAM	Samoa	Polynesian
SEM		Semitic
TAH	Tahitian	Polynesian
TAG	Tagalog	Malayan
TB	Toba-Batak	Malayan
TON, TONG	Tongan	Polynesian
UG	Ugaritic	Semitic
URART	Urartean	Semitic

Obvious abbreviations, e.g. RUSS (Russian) are not listed above.

# INDEX

100	100	100
101	101	101
102	102	102
103	103	103
104	104	104
105	105	105
106	106	106
107	107	107
108	108	108
109	109	109
110	110	110
111	111	111
112	112	112
113	113	113
114	114	114
115	115	115
116	116	116
117	117	117
118	118	118
119	119	119
120	120	120
121	121	121
122	122	122
123	123	123
124	124	124
125	125	125
126	126	126
127	127	127
128	128	128
129	129	129
130	130	130
131	131	131
132	132	132
133	133	133
134	134	134
135	135	135
136	136	136
137	137	137
138	138	138
139	139	139
140	140	140
141	141	141
142	142	142
143	143	143
144	144	144
145	145	145
146	146	146
147	147	147
148	148	148
149	149	149
150	150	150
151	151	151
152	152	152
153	153	153
154	154	154
155	155	155
156	156	156
157	157	157
158	158	158
159	159	159
160	160	160
161	161	161
162	162	162
163	163	163
164	164	164
165	165	165
166	166	166
167	167	167
168	168	168
169	169	169
170	170	170
171	171	171
172	172	172
173	173	173
174	174	174
175	175	175
176	176	176
177	177	177
178	178	178
179	179	179
180	180	180
181	181	181
182	182	182
183	183	183
184	184	184
185	185	185
186	186	186
187	187	187
188	188	188
189	189	189
190	190	190
191	191	191
192	192	192
193	193	193
194	194	194
195	195	195
196	196	196
197	197	197
198	198	198
199	199	199
200	200	200



## Introduction

Mrs. Adele Schafer in Wellington, New Zealand, after having read my book "Die gemeinsamen Wurzeln des semitischen und indogermanischen Wortschatzes" (1969), wrote me that she found some words in Maori similar to Semitic-Indo-European. I was astonished at reading this, although I knew that ethnologists classified the Polynesians as Europoids (see Dr. Waldemar Stohr, "Lexikon der Völker und Kulturen", Rowohlt 1972). Still, Semitic and Indo-European are languages with inflexion, whereas Indonesian-Polynesian languages are not, being classified agglutinative as by P. Wundt ("Sprachen", Fischer Bucherei, 1961). It seemed there could exist but little relationship between the above-mentioned groups of languages.

On the other hand, Mrs. Marge E. Landsberg in Haifa and Mrs. Schafer called my attention to the fact that the detector of the Indo-European relationship, Franz Bopp, had already tried to demonstrate that the Malayan vocabulary was derived from Sanskrit; Indonesian-Polynesian had been, so he thought, decomposed from Sanskrit as a linguistic decay. By these means, Bopp failed to convince the linguists. In fact, his work on the Indo-European relationship had been much more convincing because he proved it by comparing the conformity in the inflexion, especially of Greek and Sanskrit. From that time, many Indo-Europeanists have believed that only by comparison of the structure of languages can a relationship be proven. This is certainly right for a close relationship- but many words are older than the current grammatical structure!

It can hardly be assumed that inflexion is very old in the history of human speech; rather, it is the end of a long development. At first, language was probably the isolation of monosyllabic words as in infant speech. The next stage of development is an agglutinative language; from here to inflexion there is but a short step.

Even in Indo-European languages there is a remnant from the pre-inflected period, word composition without inflexion. This, as exemplified throughout the English family tree or in the Greek word "Philippos" (lover of horses), is similar to the Maori



TA HAMO KURI (Hamo's dog). In Semitic, such compositions only exist in names, as the Hebrew YOHANAN (John), "Yahweh was gracious", or ABRAHAM (Father of a Multitude). These formations certainly are remnants of earlier times. As in isolating tongues (Chinese, for instance), two or more words belonging together were spoken quickly like one word, and we therefore consider the composition one word.

Before any strong structure of language existed, man used isolated words. Therefore, when examining whether languages without closely corresponding structures could be proved descendant from a common but very remote primitive language, we must know whether words really remain intact--with more or less regular changes--during some thousand years. Some of them certainly do, while some disappear, replaced by neologisms. Many of the inherited words change their meaning, and this is what makes etymology difficult. In order to prove relationship or borrowing in particular, one can use but semantically corresponding words with only slightly differing meanings admitted. In my above-mentioned book I hope to have proved that Semitic and Indo-European languages contain a vocabulary of more than 1000 common primitive roots. Mathematically, it is quite impossible that 1000 correlations in languages without any connection are fortuitous, especially in Semitic with its twenty-eight consonants. Of course, coincidence is more likely in Polynesian with its few consonants, but the amount of words with unequivocal sounds is convincing enough to prove connections.

But here we must emphasize what in Semitic and Indo-European really corresponds. Linguists have proven that, generally speaking, whole words of the Indo-European languages do not correspond etymologically; only the (mostly monosyllabic) roots do. In the same way as the English "easiness" derives from "easy" and this from "ease", so the linguists found for English "earth" and Greek "era" a common Indo-European root \*er (\* denotes reconstruction). \*Er, thought to have been the original Indo-European word, also underlies the Hebrew word "eres" and the Arabic "ard" meaning "earth". Only the roots are therefore comparable, the whole vocabulary being derived from them, if inherited.

What is not inherited or derived from the primitive roots are the loan-words. These remain unchanged or slightly changed--owing to difficulties in pronunciation--in the borrowing tongues. Certainly, Malayan and Polynesian have plenty of borrowings. Thus Maori "motokā" comes from the English "motorcar", the Indonesian "kétel" is from the Dutch "ketel", and "setal" is a derivation of Dutch "staal" (English "steel").



As a rule, we can establish that an invention is generally called the world over by the denomination given it by the inventor. Thus, we can discover the origin of a thing or thought through etymology. Yet, the Maori "pero" (dog) cannot come from the Spanish "perro", Dr. R. A. Lochore of Auckland, New Zealand, writes me, because the Spaniards never settled in New Zealand.

It is well known that Malayan has borrowed hundreds of words from Arabic since the introduction of the Islam. Not only have proper religious words in the western sense entered their vocabulary, but so have those connected with the Law, such as "kadi" (judge), or those tied with writing, like "kalam" (pen), in this case, the Arabic being itself a loan word from the Greek "kalamos". However, we might be astonished at the discovery of some Greek words in Malayan such as "kamar" (room), "kepala" (head), or "domas" (servant) which corresponds with the Greek "domos". Other languages, too, display the Greek influence; in Tagalog, "samba" (reverence) is comparable to the Greek "sebomai" (I revere); in Javanese, "sembah" (reverence), "suling" (flute, whistle) is from the Greek "syrinx", and perhaps "sibur" is from the Greek "sifon" (syphon). The phonetics of "suling" and "kepala" suggest very early borrowing because the Greek "Y" was first pronounced "U", and "kepala" is older than the Hellenistic period. Does the Samoan "sisifo" (west) not recall the Greek "zofos" (west) and "sefyros" (west wind)? I beg incredulous people to ponder the mathematical possibility of a fortuitous conformity of "kepala" with the Greek "kefala" (approximately one chance in a million!).

The existence of Malayan loan words from Sanskrit is more recognized. In this category, as well, hundreds are evident, especially so in words of cultural life and civilization, such as "djiva" (soul), "tjakerawala" (astronomical sky), "tjakera" (wheel; Sanskrit "cakra-"), "tjuka" (wine vinegar), "tjurik" (knife), "tjendera" (moon; Sanskrit "candra-"), "tjolong" (theft), "giri" (mountain) with the Arabic "djabal" (mountain), "djagat" (world), "guru" (teacher), "gandja" (the hemp), "gadja" (elephant). These words, like those from Arabic, prove an intensive cultural influence from India and from Islamic Arabia.

"Roda" (wheel) must be a loan-word from Portuguese; others can be classed as derivations from French, such as "sopir" (chauffeur) and "sép" (chef). "Bab" (door) comes from Accadic or Arabic and "susu" (breasts) is from Accadic. Also borrowed from a Semitic language is "sepuh" (alloying), possibly derived from the Hebrew "sippūy".

The etymology of the Malayo-Polynesian languages would



have a firmer basis if we knew the ethnic origin of the Malaysians and Polynesians better; history, prehistory and ethnology should help the etymologist. It seems to be certain that these peoples are not ethnically uniform. In the same way as the historically known descendants of the prehistoric Indo-Europeans form ethnically different peoples owing to the mixture of the conquering Indo-Europeans with the subdued populations in Greece, Italy, India, etc., so the proto-Malay-Polynesians mixed with other peoples in East Asia. Very probably these infusions were in different proportions and in different ways (for instance, partly mixed with a Mongoloid population, partly with Melanesians), and they reciprocally traded loan-words. For the history of Polynesian settlements, we owe elucidation to Roger Green of Auckland for his "Linguistic subgrouping within Polynesian: The implication for prehistoric settlement".

To a certain degree, etymology may itself help prehistory clarify our knowledge of preliterate times. I want to illustrate this with an example that, for Otto Dempwolff in his outstanding "Vergleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen Wortschatzes", was a mystery (vol. II, page 181). He found (respectively followed by R. Brandstetter, that the Indonesian P corresponds in Polynesian partially to P and partially to F. On page 170, he establishes the rule, "UIN (proto-Malay) P → To.Fu.Sm. (TON/EFU/SAM) F, for instance UIN 'pitu' (seven) → To.Fu.Sm. 'fitu'." There could be added Fiji "vitu". This rule is observed in TAG (Tagalog) "apat"; TB (Toba-Batak) "opat"; MAL (Malay) "empat"; SAM "fa"; MAO (Maori) "wha"; HAW "ha", "eha", FIJ (Fiji) "va" (four; Bopp thought it to be a decay from IE "\*quetwor", yet very incredible as it resembles more the Egyptian "ft"); JAV (Javanese)/MAL "puluh" (ten) is in SAM "ga-fulu"; MAO "nga-huru" (H instead of WH before U), TAH "a-huru", FIJ "sanga-vulu"; JAV "api" (fire) = TON/EFU/SAM "ahi" (instead of "\*awhi"); TAG "pandán", FIJ "vandra" (Pandanus—a tree); TAG "pagi" = FIJ "vai" = SAM "fai (ray—a fish); JAV "peñu", Hova "fanu", FIJ "vonu" = TON/EFU "fonu" (sea-turtle); FIJ "vundi" = TON/EFU "futsi" = SAM "futi" (banana); JAV "panah" (the arrow), FIJ "vana" (to shoot) = SAM "fana" = MAO "whana" (to recoil, kick, charge, rush); JAV/MAL "pilih" (to choose) = TON/EFU/SAM "fili" = MAO "whiriwhiri", FIJ "vili" (to pick up); JAV/MAL "penuh" (to be full) = TON "fonu", MAO "hone" (ocean swell); SAM "fia" (to desire) is in FIJ "via", MAO "whia", "hia", TB "piá" (covetous); MAL "panas" (to be warm), TON "ma-fana" (warmth); JAV "pakan" (the food), FIJ "vakania" (to feed).

These examples, which are not complete, may illustrate that Dempwolff's above mentioned etymological rule is right for words that mostly also occur in Melanesian. Therefore, they are either borrowings from Melanesian or from all—Melanesian, Polynesian and Malayan have a common origin.



It is remarkable that among these words there are denominations of plants and fishes; from that I conclude that many of these words may be indigenous to East Asia.

But our second chapter demonstrates another origin of Malayan P that corresponds to Polynesian P; those words are related with Indo-European-Semitic P (which in English, German and Arabic is represented by F). Polynesian words with P consequently have an Indo-European or Semitic or both; a common origin.

On the other hand, in Javanese words, the retroflected sounds p, q, t--and also f, d'(t')(Dempwolff I 26)--are certainly not of direct Indo-European origin. Vietnamese and Chinese have retroflected consonants which are pronounced with the tongue bent back. This may be a hint to seek the origin or relationship of those words, but it must be noted that Sanskrit and Arabic also have q and t. Thus Javanese "dat'in" (the balance), and TB "dasin" come from Chinese; among the words at Dempwolff III 44 there are many names of plants, indicative of East Asiatic words. By the same method, one can say that an English word with W generally is Anglo-Saxon, one with V at the beginning of a word is French or Latin. Thus we know that Greek names of plants and fishes are mostly relics of the subdued non-Indo-European population of ancient Greece. Sanskrit retroflected sounds at the beginning of words are borrowings from indigenous Indian peoples. But Arabic and Sanskrit J (pronounced as in English) have been developed by these languages themselves, as has the Sanskrit C (in Malayan borrowings written "tj").

About the origin of pMP (proto-Malayo-Polynesian) a new theory has been raised by Dr. R. A. Lochore in Auckland, New Zealand. Based on the report of a Takitimu canoe tradition, he theorizes a Polynesian origin in Uru of Mesopotamia, and he thinks that that the remainder of an ergative grammar in Samoan proves its Hurrite or Urartean origin; in fact, these languages, like some Caucasian languages, had such a structure, as exposed by I. M. Diakonoff, whose work has been translated from Russian into German ("Hurrisch und Urartaisch", Kitzinger, Munich 1971). Among the known words of these languages there are some borrowed from Semitic, such as "šini two"; others are similar to Indo-European words such as Urart. "qaw'rā" (earth) to Greek "khōrā" (land); Urart. "ku-re-e-le" (feet) to Arabic "kurā" (foot, leg) and Latin "crūs" (leg); Urart. "na'rā" (men) to IE "ner" (man); Hurrite "at-" (to eat) to IE "ed-" (eat); Hurrite "ašš-" (to sit) to IE "es-" (to sit); Hurrite "wediā" (woman) to Sanskrit "vadhu" (bride) and Lettic "vedama" (bride); Hurrite "turohhe" (masculine) to Greek "tragos" (buck); the Hurrite relative pronoun "ya-" is like the IE relative pronoun "yo-"; "ole" (the other) is similar to IE "alyo-" (other); Hurrite "šiwane" (Sun God) may be the origin of Hittite "šilne" (Light God),



or vice versa; Hurrite "pāhana" (cattle) recalls Latin "pecus", German "Vieh" (cattle); Urart. "eti" (body) is similar to Greek "ētron" (belly). Correlations in grammar are the following: Hurrite ablative ending "-t" is similar to the IE ending "-d"; dative ending with "-y" is similar to IE "-ei"; the locative ending "-ya" recalls IE "-i"; "me" (to me) is like Sanskrit "me" (to me); the second person singular "-w/b" is similar to English "you", IE "\*yu-" (plural); in the oblique cases IE had "\*wes/wos". The verbal ending "-i" of the first person singular recalls the Sanskrit ending "-i" for the first person medium. The Urart. ergative plural "-ašə" is similar to IE nominative plural "-es".

On the other hand, Hurrite "šiduri" (girl, daughter) is like Accadic "siduri, siduri" (daughter), and "dāki" (the hearth) recalls Arabic "dakā" (to catch fire); Hurrite "harə" (the way) is perhaps in connection with Accadic "harrānu" (way, street).

These resemblances may support Dr. Lochore's theory of the Mesopotamian origin of pMP, because Hurrite and Urartaeans have similarities with Indo-European-Semitic, as well as Malayan-Polynesian, as we shall demonstrate in the chief part of this work. But some correspondances of Hurrite-Urartean with Malayan-Polynesian seem not to have correlations in Indo-European-Semitic, such as: Urart. "ebān" (land, region) is similar to MAL "benua" (region) (Fell compares it with Egyptian "fenua", English "the continent of Asia"). Hurrite "šawala" (year) resembles MAO "tau" (year), TAH "tau" (season), JAV "tahun", TAG "taon" (year); Hurrite "\*ša-" (one) recalls SAM "se-" (one) in "se-lau" (one hundred), "se-fulu" (ten); Hurrite "šeri" (the day) is to be found in MAL "sari-sari" (daily); perhaps we find Hurrite "sarri" (the prey) = Hittite "šāru" (prey). In MAL "séro" (portion, share); Hurrite third person singular "-iya" recalls Polynesian "ia" (he, she, it) and the Semitic prefix "ya-" for the third person masculine. Urart. first person singular "-uka" resembles Malayan-Polynesian "aku" (I), as well as IE "egō" (I).

Certainly, firm rules of etymology could only be established with more data. On the other hand, the substitution of R and L in Polynesian occurs in Sanskrit as well as in Egyptian, and Hittite has no R at the beginning of words. At Mitanni, there was no difference between voiced and voiceless consonants, as in Polynesian and Hittite.

In addition, the following equations may support Lochore's theory. These words are proto-Malay-Polynesian (pMP) according to Dempwolff and Elbert ("Hawaiian Reflexes of Proto-Malayo-Polynesian and Proto-Polynesian Reconstructed Forms", Samuel H. Elbert, *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, 1964), and seem to be identical with Semitic (spoken in the neighborhood of Hurrite-Urartean):



<u>proto-Malay- Polynesian</u>	<u>Semitic</u>
pMP matey (Elbert) pPN (proto-Polynesian) mata: JAV mati (dead) MAO/SAM mate (dead)	ACCAD mātu (to die) ARAB mait = HEBR met (dead)
pMP ipen (Elbert) pPN nifo: HOVA nifi SAM nifo MAO/TAH/HAW niho (tooth)	ACCAD nayābu (tooth) ARAB anyāb (canine teeth)
pMP kasau (Elbert) pPN kaso (spar): MAL kasao EPU kaso (spar) MAO kaho (batten) (FIJ kaso (the reed; Dempwolff) is different and belongs to ARAB qasab (the Reed))	ARAB hašaba (wooden post, plank, board)
pMP kapak (Dempwolff): MAL kapak (the wing) TON/EPU kapakau (wing) MAO kapakapa (wing)	ACCAD kappu (wing, paw) HEBR kānāf (wing) pMP can only be a borrowing from Accadic.
pMP kēnd- (Dempwolff): JAV kēndi (a jug) MAL kēndi (a jug of clay)	ACCAD kandu (a jug)
pMP dikiḥ (Dempwolff) pPN riki (Elbert): JAV dikiḥ (to be small) EPU iḥi (to be small) MAO riki (small) HAW li'i (little, tiny, small)	ARAB diqq, daqq (small, thin) HEBR daq (meagre, fine, dry) ACCAD daqu (thin, small)
pMP salaq (Elbert) pPN sala: MAL salah (wrong) TON sala (to sin) SAN sala (incorrect, wrong) MAO hara (to sin, sin) HAW hala (to trespass, a sin)	ARAB zalla, zalal (error, sin) ACCAD zillu

The consonant *g* of Dempwolff equals R of Elbert and corresponds to the Arabic *ġ* = Hebrew *‘* (‘ain); in Accadic, this sound dropped before the introduction of writing. Such correspondences occur in:

proto-Malay-  
Polynesian

Semitic

pMP abuk (Dempwolff),  
ꞑabuk (Dempwolff),  
TAG gabok (dust)  
TB rabuk (dust)  
MAL abu (dust)  
TON ehu (mist, dust)  
MAO ehu (mist)  
SAM efu (dust)

ARAB ḡabara  
ḡubār (dust)

pMP ꞑa(m)bun (Dempwolff):  
TB rambon (dusk)  
HOVA zavun (mist)  
pMP Rabi(h) (Elbert),  
ꞑabi (Dempwolff):  
TAG gabi (night)  
SAM afiafi (evening)  
MAO ahiahi (evening)

HEBR 'āb (darkness, cloud)  
ARAB ḡabaš (darkness)

pMP ꞑumah (Dempwolff):  
TB ruma  
JAV omah  
MAL rumah (house)

ARAB ḡamā i (to roof)  
ḡamma (to cover)

pMP ꞑa(m)pas (Dempwolff):  
TAG gapas (harvest)  
JAV rampas (torn off, har-  
vested)  
MAL rampas (robbing)

ARAB ḡaffa (to grasp,  
seize, pack up)

pMP baya (Dempwolff):  
TAG бага  
JAV barah  
MAL bara (live coal)

HEBR bā'ar (to burn)

Sometimes ꞑ and ' interchange in Arabic, and this could similarly explain pMP "yahid" (Dempwolff); TAG "gaid" (thorns) and TB "rait" (hook) as compared with the Arabic "idd" (small thornbushes) and "idāh" (big thornbushes).

The consonant ꞑ also existed in Hurrite (Diakonoff) as, for instance, in "sey" (clean), and probably in the indigenous language of East Asia owing to words like "tayum" (indigo), "tiꞑm" (oyster), "bayu" (hibiscus) and "biꞑah" (TAG "biga" (homalomena)).

The Indonesian word for "iron" (TB "bosi", JAV "wesi", MAL "besi") may be connected with the Semitic (HEBR "barzel", UG "brsl", ACCAD "parzillu").



The Malayo-Polynesian word for "stone" may be borrowed from Semitic: TB "batu", JAV "watu", SAM "fatu", MAO "whatu" (stone, kernel) compares with ARAB "badra" (kernel, grain of seed); Pell compares it with Egyptian "ut" or "wad" (stele, boundary stone).

Some possible borrowings from Semitic occur mostly in Malayan:

<u>Malayan</u>	<u>Semitic</u>
MAL pening Hova fanina (to be giddy, dizzy)	ARAB faniya (to be exhausted, dwindle, vanish)
TAG buka (to open) TON fuke (to uncover)(this word has penetrated the Pacific)	ARAB bauh (disclosure, unveiling)
TB ribu (thousand)= TAG libo	ARAB rubba (many) HEBR rēbābāh (10,000)
TAG singil= TB singir (debt, claim)	ARAB dahl (blood feud)
MAL tuan (master, gentleman)	HEBR dōn (to rule) adonai (master)
TB/MAL balu (widowed)	ACCAD balû (want, lack) HEBR bal (not)

Plenty of Semitic words can be found in the Polynesian vocabulary, especially in Maori. We must note that the last consonant drops in Polynesian. Some examples:

<u>Polynesian</u> <u>(Maori)</u>	<u>Semitic</u>
MAO itu (side)	ACCAD idu (side, arm)
MAO amorangi (priest, leader)	ARAB amara (to command) amīr (commander-in-chief)
MAO whānau SAM fānau TAH fanau (to be born) HAW hanau (childbirth) EFU fanau (a child, be born)	ACCAD banû (begotten) HEBR bēn ARAB ibn (son)

Polynesian  
(Maori)

Semitic  
(continued)

SAM mole (to be smooth)	ARAB malis, malis (smooth)
TAH moremore (smooth)	HEBR mālaṣ (to be smooth)
MAO more (plain, bare)	
MAO whekōri (to be seen, understood)	HEBR baqqēr (to see after, to view, contemplate, consider)
MAO taku (edge, border, rim) tuku (side, edge, extremity, shore)	ARAB taḥm, tuḥm (border) ACCAD tāhu (adjoining)
MAO taipo (goblin)	ARAB taif (phantom, vision)
MAO pangore (full)	ARAB fa'm IV (to fill, stuff)
MAO apu (to move in a flock or crowd) apuapu (stuffed)	ARAB fauḡ (group, troop, band)
MAO mote (water)	ARAB maṭara
HAW mokimoki (to drink water)	HEBR mātar (to rain)
MAO haere (to come, go, depart)	ARAB sair (a ride, journey)
MAO maro (hard, solid)	ARAB marw (flint)
SAM malo (hard)	
MAO kāwai (a flock)	ARAB qaut (a flock of sheep)
MAO tia (slave, servant)	ARAB tāmaʾi (to make a slave)
MAO whati (to come quickly, run)	ARAB badaha (to hurry)
MAO whātua (ancestor, first parent)	ARAB bada'a (to begin)
MAO anuhē (sickly) nanauheā (a sick person) anuheā (weak)	HEBR nūš (to be ill) (Greek nosos (sickness))
MAO whātui, whētui (to fold, double)	ARAB batana (to double a garment)
MAO whiti (to change, exchange)	ARAB badala (to change, exchange)
MAO whitawhita (quick, brisk eager)	ARAB badārī (quick)



Polynesian  
(Maori)

Semitic

(continued)

MAO whaka-paipai (to adorn)	HEBR pē'ēr (to adorn)
MAO pai (advantage, prosperity)	ARAB fā'ida (advantage, gain)
MAO whaka-nuka (to boast)	ARAB nahwa (pride, haughtiness)
MAO aua (not)(imperative) SAM aua (do not)	ARAB abā (to refuse)
MAO ai (there is, it is) FU ai (there is)	<del>MAO</del> hāyah (to be)
MAO/SAM ai (relative pronoun)	ARAB ay (which?) (relative and interrogative pronouns are interchanged in IE)
MAO kī (to, into, upon, for) kia (in order that)	ARAB kai (in order that) <del>MAO</del> kī (so that, because)
MAO kau (to wade, swim) TAH/HAW 'au (to swim)	ARAB hāda u (to wade into)
MAO anga nganga (stone of fruit, skeleton)	ARAB 'agām (stone of fruit)
MAO kutukutu-ahi (delirium, nonsense)	ARAB haṭal (idle talk, twaddle)

Conformities in Word Formation

Correspondences in the vocabulary often may be based on borrowing; conformity in word formation proves a nearer connection—probably a common derivation—of languages. But elements of word formation, too, are sometimes borrowed, such as the suffix of English princ-ess, which is borrowed from Greek. Malayo-Polynesian prefixes are similar either to Semitic or Indo European.

The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix me-/ma-

From Malayan "lék" (to awake) we have a derivation "me-lék" (awake); from "liput" (covered) we have "me-liputi" (to cover). The first type—a formation of participles by prefix—is current in Maori:

ma-hore (peeled) from hore (peel, strip off);  
ma-hua (raised up, lifted) from hua (lever);  
ma-tara (untied, untangled) from tara (to loosen, separate);  
ma-whaki (torn off) from whaki (to tear off);  
ma-tika (upright) from (whaka)tika (to stand up).

Sometimes "ma-" is only an enlargement:

ma-katea (scattered) from katea (scattered);  
mā-roki (calm) from roki (calm).

In Semitic, participles are formed with a similar prefix:

HEBR mē-qattēl (having murdered), mē-quttāl (murdered);  
ARAB mu-ḥammad (praised) from ḥamida (to praise);  
ARAB ma-f'ul (done) from fa'ala (to do);  
ACCAD mu-kkašidu (conquered) from kašādu (to conquer).

With a similar prefix in Semitic, substantives are formed meaning an instrument, an action, or a spot:

HEBR ma-nē'al (a bar, bolt) from nā'al (to shut);  
HEBR mi-sēppēd (sorrow) from sāpad (to mourn);  
HEBR ma-'abār (a ford) from 'ābar (to cross, pass over);  
ARAB ma-sabba, mu-sabba (the abuse) from sabba (to abuse).

Similar formations in Maori are:

mā-ripi (knife) from ripi (to cut, gash);  
ma-katiti (a wedge, split) from coti (to cut in two, divide).

Other words with this prefix are substantives derived from substantives like "ma".

mā-kara (head) from karu (head) (Greek karā);  
mā-rua (pit, valley, hollow) from rua (pit, hole);  
mā-kahi (wedge) from kahi (wedge);  
ma-tahihi (summit) from tihi (summit).

The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix per-/pa-



With the prefix "per-", "nomina agentis" (substantives denominating an agent) or other nouns are formed in Malayan:  
per-tapa (a hermit) from tapa (Sanskrit isolation);  
pe-lamun (dreamer) from lamunan (dreaming);  
per-kawinan (wedding) from kawin (marriage);  
pe-rasa (summit) from rasa (summit).

In Maori, adjectives are especially formed with the prefix "pa-/po-":

pa-riko (dark) from riki (dark);  
pā-wera (hot) from wera (hot) (English war-m);  
po-rehu (misty) from rehu (mist);  
po-hopā (anxious) from hopo (fearful);  
pā-hare (bitter) from IE \*sal- (salt).

The Maori adjectives recall the Indo-European prefix represented in Latin by "per-", in Greek by "peri-", in Sanskrit by "pari-", used also to form adjectives with a reinforcement of the meaning:

LAT permulti (very many) from multi (many);  
GREEK peri-kallēs (very beautiful) from kalos (beauty);  
Sanskrit pari-laghu- (very light) from laghu- (light).

On the other hand, Indo-European languages form verbs with this prefix:

LAT per-cipere = English perceive;  
GREEK peri-erkhomai (I wander about);  
Sanskrit pari-varḍhati (he grows up).

Such examples in Maori are:

po-whiri (to wave, whisk, whirl) from whiri (to twist, plait);  
pa-hiwi (to jerk) from hiwi (to jerk).

#### The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix ter-/ta-

To form adjectives with the meaning of participles, Malayan often uses the prefix "ter-":

ter-kenal (known) from kenal (to know);  
ter-gigit (bitten) from gigi (tooth);  
ter-goda (seduced) from godaan (seduction).

In Maori, "ta-" is similarly used:

tā-pouri (darkened) from pouri (dark);  
tā-whana (bent, curved) from whana (bent, bowed);  
tō-pāparu (deeply laden) from paruparu (deeply laden).

Many verbs are formed with the prefix "ta-", for instance:  
 tā-here (to ensnare, tie) from here (to tie);  
 tā-wiri (to tremble) from wiri (to tremble).

Also, in Indo-European there existed a prefix "\*ter-", enlarged in Latin "trans", English "through", German "durch"; in Old Irish it was "tar" (beyond), e.g. Latin "transgredi" which equals the English "transgress". Semitic "ta-" may have lost its R before consonant.

### The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix ke-/ka-

In Malayan and Polynesian, many substantives are formed with this prefix, such as Malayan:  
 ke-baik (goodness) from baik (good);  
 ke-matian (death) from mati (dead);  
 fe-marahan (anger) from marah (angry).

In Maori, the correspondent prefix is "ka-" or "ko-";  
 kā-hua = ahua (form, appearance);  
 ka-hunga = hunga (slave);  
 ka-ponga = ponga (ferntree);  
 kō-tihi = tihi (top, summit);  
 ko-ware = ware (exudation);  
 kō-hamo = hamo (back of the head);  
 ko-rahi = rahi (size).

In Indo-European, there existed a prefix "\*ge-/go-" that occurs mainly in German as "ge-", according to Kluge ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache"). However, as Malayan has "ke-", not "ge-", it is more probable that the correspondence in Indo-European is a very rare and not yet acknowledged prefix in the following examples (gathered from the etymological book of Pokorny):

- a) \*qlem (tired, weary) beside \*lem (lame, broken, feeble);
- b) \*qewep in LIT kwāpas (breeze, vapor) beside LAT vapor (vapor);
- c) \*qolei in LIT klejāi (glue) beside lei in NHG Leim (glue);
- d) \*qwerp (to turn) beside werp/verb (English wrap);
- e) \*qlō(u) (to spin) beside TAG lawa (spider, cobweb);
- f) qwoi (to be willing) beside wei (to be willing);
- g) \*qreq in RUS krokva (pole, perch) beside \*req, represented in Polynesian rākau (tree, stick, spar, mast);
- h) \*qrom (stand, rack) beside \*rem (support, lath);
- i) Bulgarian krak (leg, foot), Czech krok (step) and MAO whaka-raka (to walk, step out) suggest a shorter root \*roq;
- k) \*qelg in Anglo-Saxon hyle (winding, crookedness) beside \*leng/lenq: LET liks (crooked), LIT lenkti (to bow, bend);



- l) \*qrep/qerp, in LAT corpus (body), Persian karp (body) beside MAO ropi (body), repa (belly of shark), HAD alopiro (belly of fish);
- m) \*qoqsa, in Sanskrit kaksā (armpit) beside \*ages/aks (axis, axle); English oxter, LAT axilla (armpit), MAL gasing (pegtop) and Arab ġur' (axis);
- n) \*qost- (LAT costa (rib)) Old Bulgarian kostj (bone) beside \*ost(i) (bone);
- o) \*qerm in OHG hirmen (to rest) beside \*rem in Persian ram (the rest);
- p) \*qert, LAT cratis (plaiting), English hurdle, beside rōt/rēt, LAT ratis (raft, float), OHG ruota (rod), Armenian ort' (vine).

### Reduplications

Reduplications are rare in Malayan but very frequent in Polynesian owing to the many homonyms to avoid in the latter languages. In Indo-European and in Semitic, reduplication is a kind of word-formation. We distinguish three kinds of reduplications: reduplication of the whole root, reduplication of the initial consonant and a vowel, and reduplication of the last syllable.

### The Entire Reduplication

This case is very frequent in Polynesian. As a Malayan example I cite "baru-baru ini" (lately); Hebrew examples are "galgal" (wheel), "ar'ar" (naked). (More examples in modern Hebrew, as Mrs. Landsberg in Haila writes me), Arabi "farfara" (to shake oneself), "safsafa" (idle talk), "malmala" (to hurry), etc. For Polynesian, we restrict ourselves to the following Maori examples:

- patapata beside pata (to drip, drop);
- paruparu beside paru (dirt, mud);
- pekepeke (quick) beside pepeke (hasten);
- kerikeri (to dig up repeatedly) beside keri (to dig);
- kinikini (to pinch off) beside kini (to pinch);
- kimikimi (to seek) beside kimi (to seek);
- kumikumi (beard) beside GREEK kome, LAT coma (hair of the head),



Sometimes the reduplication means an intensification. For example, in Italian "bello bello" means "very beautiful".

### The Initial Reduplication

Malay "gugut" (to gnaw, nibble), "luluk"(mud), "papan" (board), "lelap" (fast asleep; English "sleep" from Indo-European \*(s)lab) may be some examples of this kind. Sometimes we cannot discern whether it is a reduplication or a prefix in Polynesian. Here follow some Maori formations:

kekeno = keno (to look about);

kikite = kite (to perceive);

tītiti = titi (to stick in);

mimire (to bind) beside mira (binding);

mamahi (handworking) beside mahi (to work);

papahu (false, untrue) beside ARAB fāsīd (false, bad).

Interesting from the viewpoint of Indo-European are the following reduplications:

pepenu (smeared, painted) from penu (to smear);

mimingo (shrivelled up) from mingo (curly, wrinkled);

paparu (crushed, smashed) from paru (to crush);

mimiti (dried up) from miti (to lick up).

So "kakare" (agitated, stirred) could belong to Indo-European \*kero- (to stir, mingle). "Mingled" is in the Greek "kekra-menos". The perfect participle is in Greek formed by an initial reduplicated syllable. Thus, in Latin "momordi" (I have bitten) is from "mordere" (to bite), "tutudi" = Sanskrit "tutude" (I have pushed), and Greek "gegona" (I have become).

In Indo-European, there also existed a present-reduplication with the vowel i; examples are the Greek "gignomai" (I become) and the Latin "bibere" (to drink).

### Reduplications of the End

A reduplication of the second consonant is very frequent in Semitic languages:

HEBR hālāl (to shine);

mādad (to measure);



## Vol. 3, No. 46

sābab (to turn);  
 māqaq (to melt);  
 ARAB raqīq (thin);  
 farra (to flee);  
 dalla (to lead);  
 etc.

Likewise, Maori has the same characteristic:  
 patī and patītī (to ooze, spurt, splash);  
 patu (to strike, beat) and patōtō (to strike, dash);  
 whetō and whetōtō (to lag behind);  
 whārō and whārōrō (stretched out);  
 mārō and mārōrō (somewhat stiff);  
 patete (to move along) reminds one of Greek patein (to  
 step, tread);  
 atiti (to wander, turn) from HEBR ātāh (to come);  
 karerā (to cry) from IE \*gar and \*gal (to cry).

Especially interesting for comparison with Indo-European  
 might be the following Maori reduplications:

<u>Maori</u>	<u>Indo-European</u>
wharara (to lean, stoop, decline) = SAM falala (to be aslant)	LAT morārī (to stay, detain)
kōriro (to sprout) Pariri (to grow) whererei (to be born) (seman- tically the passive voice)	LAT parior (I originate, am born) German (ge)bären (to give birth)
whaka-mārari (to stagnate) marere (to die, drop, fall) MANG marere (to fall off, die) (with rere little semantical relation)	LAT morior (I die) IE *mer

All these verbs are intransitive, and this allows us to  
 compare them with the Indo-European medium-passive voice  
 in Latin, Celtic and Hittite formed with R:

LAT morior (I die);  
 LAT morerīs (you die);  
 LAT moritur (he dies);  
 HITT kišarī (he becomes);  
 HITT ešarī (he sits down);  
 HITT eštārī (you sit down).

That means that this kind of Indo-European formation of the  
 passive voice might have originated from former end-redup-  
 lication of the Polynesian style. Perhaps this Indo-European  
 type is to be seen in Maori "hakori" (to be seen, understood)  
 from the Indo-European root \*\*seqw" (to see).



# Some Gramatical Comparisons

- 1.) In Indo-European, we know an enlargement of the present-stem as, for instance, in LAT "cer-n-ō" (I perceive), Greek "aux-an-ō" (I am augmenting), Sanskrit "kri-na-mi" (I buy). This enlargement exists in the interior of roots, as in the English "bring" beside "brought". Because in Indo-European the present-stem is durative (meaning a duration or repetition), this enlargement exactly corresponds to the Polynesian participle "ana", being in the same position as IE "-n-"; "E huihui ana nga tāngata", or "The men are assembling".
- 2.) The Polynesian prefix E before verbs is, in Indo-European, restricted to the imperfect and aorist tenses, but in the same position: "E karanga ana ahau" = "I was calling" = Greek "e-kaloun" (not each verb has the enlargement N as does Polynesian).
- 3.) The ending "-tia" of the imperative "karangatia" (call) recalls the ending "-dhi" of the imperative in Indo-European; Sanskrit "dugdhi" (milk), Greek "is-thi" (be).
- 4.) MAO "kaua e karanga" (don't call!) is like LAT "cave voces!".
- 5.) MAO "ki te" (if; conditional) corresponds to Sanskrit "cēd" (if).
- 6.) Polynesian "kia" (that, in order that) = HEBR "kī" UG "k".
- 7.) In Polynesian, "ai" in the sentence, e.g., "Kia kite ai ia" (That he might see) recalls the Indo-European I of the optative, as in Sanskrit "cēte" = "kite ai" (the same words); in Greek, "legoi" (may he say).
- 8.) The Polynesian inceptive particle "ka" before verbs is used like the German prefix "ge-" in "gebaren" (to give birth beside English "to bear").
- 9.) The suffix "-ake" added to a pronoun corresponds to IE "-g(h)e; NHG "mich" (me), "dich" (thee), Greek "egōge" (myself), HITT "amuk" (me). More comparisons will be found in the etymological part.



# A Necessary Word Concerning the Vowels

In most languages, the vowels are more variable than the consonants. In Semitic, the short vowels generally are without any semantic value for the root, and the reason that Semitic vowels are not written is just this fact.

In Indo-European, we have the vowel-gradation (ablaut) as in the English "sing, sang, sung". There is a theory (by E. Benveniste) that originally the short vowels depended on the species of the consonants (as partially in Semitic). For Malayo-Polynesian, Dempwolff has established etymological rules, but he was honest enough to admit many exceptions. Therefore, in the etymological part, I first treat the consonants followed by the long vowels of the roots, as one commonly does in Semitic. For Polynesian, I am under the impression that these languages often assimilate vowels, as in Polynesian "tiki" (toretch) beside Hova "taky" (fetched back), Polynesian "miri/mili" (to rub) beside Maori "muru" (to rub), Maori "iri (to spell) beside "arero" (tongue), etc. Maori "maruru (numerous) certainly is in connection with marea (many), but also Hova "ini" (that) with Russian "on" (that, he), and Maori "amene", "monoa" (desire) and ACCAD "menu".

In the etymologic part, one can find plenty of such examples.

The Malayan and Polynesian vowels are often different from those in Semitic and Indo-European infinitives, but Semitic and Indo-European derivations (participles, nouns) often have different vowels (vowel-gradation); the Malayo-Polynesian words may be derived from these.

Thus, in no. 104, MAO koro (noose) corresponds more with the ACCAD "hurrušu" (bound) than with the infinitive "harāšu" (ACCAD has u instead of o); in MAO "iki" (no. 110), we have the vowels of ACCAD "iklu" (eating), and in MAO "koropū" (no. 115) rather those of ACCAD "huluptu" (a cover) than those of the alleged words. In the same way, MAO "rere" (no. 28) and "iri" may be influenced by ACCAD "elū" (high, to ascend), "muriwai" (no. 17) by ACCAD "murru" (bitterness). As Malaya-Polynesian languages have no inflexion, the same forms are used as verbs, participles, nouns, etc. Therefore, we sometimes have a complete confusion of vowels.



This was written when Dr. Lochore called my attention to Barry Fell's sensational decipherments of the so-called Libyan script with its implications of cultural, linguistic and ethnic relationship of Maori and ancient North African tongues. Consequently, I added some of his equations to mine, and some more will follow in the supplements. Of course, a learned linguist of ancient Egyptian knows more possible equations. For us, Fell's findings are important because they explain the connection of Indo-European and Semitic with Malayo-Polynesian. As it is generally accepted that Hamitic (Egyptian, Libyan, etc.) is related to Semitic, and as I have proved the the relationship of Indo-European with Semitic, all three groups of languages have a connection. Therefore, if one or more parts of these peoples have emigrated to the Pacific, the Polynesian languages might well be similar to Semitic, Hamitic and Indo-European as well. In consequence, Fell gave the key of what I dared to prove without the historic background, but also for all the foregoing tentatives to prove a relationship of Polynesian with either Semitic (Rev. D. Macdonald, 1882) or Indo-European. Before Fell's discoveries, nobody could understand the linguistic and cultural connections of European, North African and Malayo-Polynesian peoples.

Nevertheless, I maintain that this is not all that is needed to explain the whole Polynesian and especially the Malayan vocaoulary. An influence of Indochinese must be supposed for Malyao-Polynesian.

One detail hitherto incomprehensible is now explicable, the fact that Malayo-Polynesian dialects certainly have loan-words from Greek, as in Malayan "kepala" (head) or "piala" (cup). This could be explained if there were Greeks on the Libyan-Egyptian expedition to Indonesia and the Pacific who were inhabitants of the Cyrenaica with the Greek colonies at that time under Egyptian rule (this Ioric dialect explains the borrowed words).

One ought not to exaggerate incertainties, but to acknowledge the principle facts: the same script is found in North Africa, Indonesia and the Pacific, and similar dialects are contained in the same script.

#### Two Hints for the Reader

- 1.) The examples cited within a number are limited on purpose to gain a better survey; more examples may be gathered in an Indo-European vocabulary and in Tregear.

- 2.) Our work consists of combining the left and the right parts of the equations, whilst those within the left or right columns are mostly cited from other authors or from my Semitic-Indo-European vocabulary cited as "LB" and the number of the item.

At last, I wish to express my gratitude for procuring books for me or pointing to relevant works, to

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May, 1975

Linus Brunner  
St. Gallen (Switzerland)

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For the Council  
Barry Fell



Indo-European and Semitic M,N = Malayo-Polynesian M,N. Indo-European and Semitic L = Malayan L = North Polynesian L = South Polynesian R; in Marquesan it is dropped. Indo-European and Semitic R (sometimes interchanges with L) = Malayan R, Tagalog L, South Polynesian R, North Polynesian L.

1. MAO = araara "much talked of"  
iri "spell, affect with a sp."  
irirangi "spirit voice"  
arero "tongue"

MAL = arang "mouth"  
orang "man" (=speaking)

2. MAO = miri "to rub, wipe"  
muru "to rub, wipe, smear"  
TON = mīlī "to rub, wipe, smear"  
SAM = mīlī "to rub" (ointment)  
MANG = miri "to anoint the dead"  
MAO = māuru "weakness, sickness"  
maroro "wasted, exhausted"

3. MAL = melajur "to roast"

TON = malala "embers"

SAM = malala "charcoal"

MAO = mura "blaze, flame"  
mumura "to glow, redden"  
mumamira "flash"

4. MAL = mala "wither, wilt"

TB = malos "wither"

MAO = mārū "gentle, easy"

TAH = maru "soft, easy"

FAW = malanaī "a gentle breeze"

FIS = mūlōi "wither"

5. MAL = mari (R i) "to come"

MAO = marau "appearance"  
marake "exposed to view"  
mariko "phantom"  
mariroriro "appear above water"  
more "promontory, headland"

GREEK = arā "prayer, curse"

LAT = orāre "to tell, pray"

HIT = ariyašēšsar "oracle"

HEBR = ārar "Accad. arāru  
"to curse"

IE \* or/ār = LB.1

HEBR = mārāh "to rub, embrocate"

ARAB = marāga "to rub, embrocate"  
marīd "sick"

ACCAD = marāhu "to embrocate"

GREEK = marainō "I destroy"

LAT = morbus "sickness"

IE \* mer LB.3

ARAB = malla "hot ashes"

glowing coal"

MIR = smāl "fire, ashes, live coal"

ENGL = smell, smoulder

IE \* smel = LB.8

LAT = mollis "soft"

GREEK = malakos "soft"

OI = mlā "to get soft, wither"

HEBR = mālal "to get loose,  
wither"

IE. \* mel = LB.10

GREEK = molein "to go, come"

ARAB = malā'u "to come forth"

SERB = iz-mōliti "to show"

LET = mala "shore, edge"

IE. \* mel = LB.9

6. MAL - marak "brightness"  
MAO - mamaru "sun"
7. SAM - manene "to loiter"  
MAO - mānaroa "loitering"  
manei "hesitate, waver"  
mono "plug, caulk"  
HAW - manakā "boresome, dull"  
māno "dam"
8. MAO - marere "to die"  
mari "death"  
FIJ - mara "burial-place"  
MANG - marere "to die, fall off"
9. MAL - malam, Jav. males "night"  
SAM - malu "shade"  
MAO - maru "shelter, shadow"  
mārari "faded, soiled"  
HAW - malu "shade, shelter"
10. MAO - marau "to remember"  
HAW - malāoa "sad, sorrowful"
11. HAW - malela "idle, lazy"  
mālie "idle, quiet, gentle"  
malolo "to rest, pause, adjourn"  
MAL - malas "lazy, idle"  
MAO - whaka-mārari "stagnate"
12. MAO - marea, mareka "many"  
maruru "numerous"
13. MAL - muram "dull, cloudy"
14. MAL - ini "this"  
HOVA - ini "that"  
LB. 677
- ACCAD - namāru "to shine"  
GREEK - marmarygē "brightness"  
IE. \* mer - LB 19  
LAT - manēre "to stay, rest"  
GREEK - menō "I stay, expect"  
HEBR - māna<sup>c</sup> - Arab. mana<sup>a</sup>  
"to hold back, hinder"  
IE. \* men - LB. 15  
LAT - mori "to die"  
OI - marati "he dies"  
ARAB - marra "to go away"  
IE. \* mer -  
GREEK - melas "black"  
OI - malina "dirty, black"  
mala "dirt"  
IE. \* mel -  
OI - Smarati "he remembers"  
HEBR - morah "grief, sorrow"  
IE. \* smer - LB. 5  
GREEK - mello "I hesitate"  
OI - mall "slow"  
ARAB - mahala "linger,  
to be slow"  
IE. \* mel - LB. 718  
LAT - multi "many"  
LET - milns "very many"  
IE. \* mel - LB. 940  
GREEK - morykhos "shadowy"  
ARMEN - mrayl "darkness, mist,  
cloud"  
IE. \* mer/mor LB. 14  
HIT - annis "that"  
RUSS - on "that, he"  
HEBR - hennāh "those, these"



15. MAO - mire "to spin, twist, thread"  
TON - milohi "to twist"

MAO - mire "to lash, bind, seize"

16. MAO - mina, minaka "desire"  
amine, amene "desire"  
monoa "desire"

HAW - menemene "compassionate"

17. HAW - mala "sour"

? MAO - murivai "a mollusc",  
"bitter to the taste"

18. HAW - moluna "thief"  
molulo "thief, to steal"

MAO - muremure "treacherous friend"

19. HAW - aliali "white, crystal clear"

TAH - ariari "clear, transparent"

MAO - ari "white, clear, visible"  
aria "to appear"

20. HOVA - anina "breeze, wind"

HAW - aneane "to blow softly"

MAO - (h)anene "breath gently"

21. MAO - ororo "to be annihilated"

22. TAG - alak-NGD arak (H lost)

MAL - ara "intoxicating drink"

EG - i3irt "vine"?

23. MAO - ero "thin, emaciated"  
maero "to become weak"  
iri "empty, hungry"

24. MAL - alih "to remove"

MAO - ori "to move about"

HAW - aln "to follow, pursue"

SAM - aln "to go"

GREEK - merinthos "thread, cord"

ARAB - marasa "rope, line"

IE. \* mer - LB. 13

OHG - minna "love"

TOKH - manu "desire"

ARAB - umniya "desire"

IE. \* men - LB. 1019

OI - amia "sour", Lat amarus,  
"bitter"

HEBR - mar, ACCAD - marra,  
"bitter"

IE. \* omro - LB 12

MIR - mellain "I deceive"

LIT - melas "a lie"

IE. mel - LB 807

LAT - albus "white"

ARAB - halla "to glitter, appear"

LB 678

GREEK - anemos "wind"

HEBR - anah "to draw a deep  
breath"

IE \* an - LB 18

GREEK - ollymi "I annihilate"

HEBR - harag "to kill"

IE \* el/ol - LB 680

OI - halā "brandy"

GREEK - khalis "pure wine"?

LIT - alkti "to be hungry"

ARAB - halasa "to grow lean"

IE \* el - LB 687

GREEK - alao "I drive"

OLD NORTH - alta "to drive  
away, follow"

IE \* el - LB 23

25. SAM - elo "to stink"  
 TONG - elo "putrid, stinking"  
 MAO - ero "putrid"  
 SWED - ul "rancid"  
 ARAB - alila "to stink"  
 IE \* el - LB 21
26. MAO - mero, moroiti "small"  
 meroriki (-riki) "small"  
 ENG - small  
 GREEK - melon "small cattle"  
 IE \*(s) melo - LB 921
27. MAO - mānawa "gratification"  
 manemanea "satisfied"  
 ENGL - many  
 ARAB - manaha "make a present"  
 IE \*menegh - LB 1030
28. MAO - ara "to rise up, raise, awake"  
 TAH - ara "to awake"  
 ARMEN - ari "stand up!"  
 GREEK - ōr-to "he stood up"  
 LAT - sol oritur "the sun rises"  
 IE. \*er/or  
 OI - mūla "root"  
 GREEK - molyza "a kind of garlic"  
 IE \*mō(u)lo
29. HAW - mole "taproot"  
 MAO - more "taproot"  
 tamore "root"  
 ALBAN - mal "mountain"  
 GREEK - pro-mole "spur of mount"
30. MAL - malaja "mountain"  
 MAO - maranga "to rise up"  
 HAW - malanala "to swell"  
 SLOV - moléti "to tower"  
 IE. \*mel - LB. 9
31. MAL - lemah, lemau "soft, weak"  
 lemes "weak, tender, fine"  
 ENGL - lane=NHG. lahm  
 OHG - luomi "mild, faint"  
 IE \*lem
- HAW - lema "sluggish, lagging"
32. MAO - are, parara, puare "open"  
 areare "open, clear of obstruction"  
 LAT - area "open place"  
 HIT - arawa "free"  
 LET - ārs "the open space"
- HAW - poale "open"
33. HAW - olo "to rub, saw"  
 MAO - oro "to sharpen, grind"  
 oroi "to sharpen by rubbing"  
 MOTU - uro "a grindstone"  
 GREEK - aleō "I grind"  
 ARMEN - alan "I grind"  
 GREEK - olyrai "spelt grains"  
 IE. \*al/ol
34. MAO - mōrea, morehu "remnant"  
 moroki "continuing"  
 ARAB - marra "to continue, to last"



35. MAO - ānewa "to loaf, linger"  
whaka-ānewa "to act slowly"

36. MAO - ina, ana "when"

HAW - inā "if"

37. MAO - aronga "direction"

MAL - arah (R!) "direction"

38. MAO - aro "desire, inclination"  
(aroha different!)

39. MAO - arā "namely, in other words"

40. MAO - manini "pleasant, sweet"  
manaaki "to show kindness"

HAW - mānala "sweet" = momona

41. MAO - manene "weakened"

SAM - mono "impotens"

42. MAO - mono "to sniff, smell, odor"

43. MAO - ramene "to assemble"

44. MAL - rumah "dwelling"

45. MAO - rama "torch"

HAW - lama "torch, light, lamp"

MAO - rarama "to gleam"

46. JAV - sarah "to divide"

MAO - saramara "piece, bit,  
portion"

47. MAL - ora "not"

MAO - ore, hore, ura "not"

HAW - ole "not, to deny"

48. MAO - ānau "curved, crooked"  
āniwaniwa "rainbow"

HAW - anuenue "rainbow"

MAO - ene "anus"

ARAB - anā i V "to act  
slowly"

ARAB - in "when"

ACCAD - inūma "when"

HEBR - el "to, towards"

ARAB - ilā "to, towards"

GREEK - erōs "desire, love"

ARAB - arab "desire, in-  
clination"

GREEK - ara "therefore,  
consequently"

ARAB - manna "to be kind"

LAT - mānus "good"

ARAB - manna IV "to weaken,  
fatigue"

ARAB - manā u "to try,  
test, prove"

ARAB - lamma "to gather,  
assemble"

ACCAD - rimitu "domicile"

ARAB - ramida II "to burn to  
ashes"

GREEK - meros "part, portion,  
share"

GREEK - arneomai "I say  
not, deny"

ARAB, HEBR - al "not"

ACCAD - ul "not" LB.857

LAT - ānus "ring, circle, anus"

O.IR - āinne "ring, anus"

ACCAD - annaqu "ring"  
IE. \* āno

49. HAW - meli "bee, honey" GREEK - meli, LAT -mel "honey"  
HIT - milit "honey"  
ARMEN - melu "bee"
50. HAW - mele "song, chant; pl.of GREEK - melos "member, song,  
melody"
51. MAO - emi "be assembled,  
gathered together"  
ani, āmene "to gather,  
collect"  
amio "to assemble, collect"  
āmiki, amiku "to gather up" LIT - imu "I take"  
IE. \* en
52. MAO - āna "yes" ACCAD - anna "certainly"
53. HAW - la "there, then, that"  
MAO - rā, raka "there" LAT - illā-c "there, on  
that way"
54. MAO - anā "there" HIT - anni "that"
55. MAO - anei "here" ACCAD - annaka "here"  
OIR and "here"
56. MAO - anō "self, own" ARAB - anā, HEBR - anī "I"  
ACCAD - anaku "I" =  
MAO - anō "self" + - ku "I"
57. MAL - urat "penis" ARAB - air, pl. uyūr "penis"  
IE. \* wers - "male"
- TAH - ure "penis"
- HAW, SAM - ule "penis"



Polynesian P (Tongan B) = Indo-European and Semitic P = Malay P. In Arabic P is replaced by F, in Hebrew too, except at the beginning of a word, and when doubled.

58. MAL - pélan "a plain" ENGL - flat, LAT - plānus  
"plain, even"  
HAW - pālahā "flattened, wide" HITT - palḫi "broad"  
MAO - pararahi "flat"  
paparite "flat, level" SWED - fala "a plain, heath"  
HEBR - pālas "to make plain"  
TAG - palas "to be equal" IE. \* pel/plā - LB.40
59. HAW - pelu "to fold, turn over" ENGL - fold=MHG-falten, Falte  
MAO - porī "fold, wrinkle" OISL. - fel "fold, furrow"  
IE. \* pel
60. HAW - pāleo "to converse, chat" ENGL - spell  
TAH - parau "to speak, converse"  
poroi "a saying" GOTH - spill "a tale"  
TOKH - pāl "to praise"  
MAL - peri (R!) "word, story" IE. \* (s)pel
61. TB - palak "palm of the hand" LAT - palma "palm of the  
hand"  
TAG - palad "palm of the hand" GREEK - palamē "the flat  
of the hand"  
MAO - pārō "hollow of the hand" ANGLOSAX - folm
62. MAL - lapek "pedestral" RUSS - lapa=LIT - lópa "paw"  
TB - lapik "a base" RUSS - lopátina "rudder"  
MAO - rapa "the sole of the  
foot"  
"the blade of the paddle" OEG - lappō "blade of the  
paddle"  
"flat, wide" GOTH - lōfa "flat of the hand"  
IE. \* lēp/lōp
63. MAL - pélak "false, mistaken" ARAB - fāla i "to be wrong"  
HAW - palau "a lie" ACCAD - parrisau "deceitful"  
MAO - parau "false, deceit" ARAB - fara "to lie"

64. MAU - pariri "to shoot up" LAT - parere "to give birth to"  
       parito "offspring" GREEK - poris "calf, young cow"  
       paratau "offspring, brood, semen" HEBR - pārāh "to bear fruit"  
       parahia "seedling" ARAB - faraha II "to have offspring"  
       MAL - peridi "fertile (animal)" IE.\* per - LB 31
65. TAH - pererau "wing" RUSS - pero "wing"  
       MAO - parirau "wing" paritj "to fly, soar"  
       whaka-paro "to soar, hover" ACCAD - parāšu "to fly"  
       HAW - ka-palili "to flutter" IE.\* per
66. TB - polpol "full, filled" ENGL - full=NEG. voll  
       JAV - papel "assembled" GREEK - polys, OIND - puru "much"  
       MAO - porī "people, tribe" LAT - plēnus "full"  
       āpuru "to crowd one upon another" populus "people"  
       opuru "to crowd, over-crowd" ARAB - farwat "crowd"  
       puru "to plug, bung, stuffing" IE. \* pel - LB. 811  
       pari "abundance"
67. HAW - lalapa "to blaze" HIT - lappiya "glowing, fire"  
       olapa "to flash" OISL - leiptr "lightning"  
       MAO - rapa "to flash, glance" HEBR - lappid "torch, lightning"  
       whaka-rapa "to glow" ARAB - lafaha "to burn"  
       MANGAI - rapa "to shine, flash" IE.lāp/lāip - LB.34
68. MAO - para "refuse, waste, sediment" ARAB - faraza "to excrete, secrete"  
       paranga, parapara "excrement" ACCAD - paršu "dung, manure"  
       paru "dirt, mud, HEBR - peres "dung, excrement"  
       para "Manure, dung" TAH
69. HAW - pale "to ward off, fend off" LAT - pellere "to ward off, drive away"  
       pālulu "shield, screen, protection"  
       TAH - pare "a fort, a castle" LET - pile "castle"  
       MAO - pare "to ward off, turn aside" ACCAD - perku "blocking, bar shutting"  
       pārai "to fend off, push back" IE \* pel  
       pupare "to ward off"



70. MAO - paumot, nape "to weave"  
 HAW - nape "to bend"  
 SAM - nape "to be entangled"
71. HAW - opua "narrow clouds"  
 MAO - ipu "cloud"
72. MAO-apo "to grasp, gather together"  
 TAH - apo "to catch at" (\*hapo)  
 HAW - apō "to catch at"  
 MAO - ope "to scoop up, scrape together"
73. MAO - āpiti "friend"  
 k-āpiti "joined"  
 MAL - kapit "friend, companion"  
 MAO TAH - ipo "beloved, darling"  
 MAO - epeepe "distant relative"  
 (cf. EG - ibid "beloved")
74. MAL - palung "pool, trough"
75. MAO- pane "close, compact"  
 pine, pipine "close, together"
76. Mangar - pane "face, forehead"  
 MA - pane "the head"  
 Mangai - pane "the head"
77. ML - pe'ning "dizzy"  
 HAW - pane'e "to pass away, old, delay"  
 MAO- paneke "to pass by"
78. TG - laplap "peeled off"  
 TB - lappin "diaper"  
 MAO- repa "a cloak, be worn"  
 ropi "to cover up"  
 (Hides were worn as cloaks)
- LAT - napuraa "straw ropes"  
 OLD SLAV - snop "band, bundle"  
 OHG - snuoba "band, sling"  
 IE. \*snōp
- ACCAD - upû "cloud(s)"
- LAT - apiscī "to get, reach"  
 HIT - appāli "a trap"
- IE. \* ap - LB. 41
- GREEK - ēpios "friendly"  
 OI - āpi "friend, ally"
- LAT - palūs "a swamp"  
 OI - palvaia "a pool"  
 IE. \* pelew
- LAT - penes "near, close"  
 HEBR - penei "near, by, at"  
 LB.59
- HEBR - pāneh "face, front"  
 Ugarit - pn "the face"  
 ACCAD - pānu "face, surface"
- ARAB - faniya "to pass away"
- GREEK - lepō "I peel off, cover"  
 lōpē "cloak, cover"
- ACCAD - lupāru "garment, dress"  
 HEBR - lābas "to dress"  
 IE. \*lep - LB.108

79. TB - rippun "to collect"  
 TG - lipon "to collect"  
 MAO- ropeti "to collect, gather"
80. MAO- parāoa "a chief, whale"  
 pōrohe "a chief"
81. MAO- para "half of a tree"  
 ML.TB - parapara "trestle"
82. HAW -pālewa "wooden bowl"  
 MA - pararā "container, vessel"  
 ML - piring "saucer, dish, plate"
83. ML - pelikan "stone, rock, mineral"  
 HAW - pali "a cliff, precipice"  
 TAH - pari "rocks"  
 MAO-parihi "a stone (knife)"
84. JAV ML - lembu "ox, cow"  
 TB - lembu "ox, cow"  
 (B for P)
85. MAO- pora "a stranger, foreigner"
86. ML - padang "a plain, field"
87. ML - pula "also, again"
88. TG - lapis "flagstone"  
 ML - lapis "layer"  
 HOVA - lampi "big flat stones"
89. HAW - pola "the edge or end of a kapa"
90. MAO - pena "to take care of, tend"  
 HAW - ponopono "cared for, attended to"  
 MAL - panén "harvest, crop"
- LIT - ap-répti "to seize"  
 LAT - rapere "to rob, take"  
 ACCAD - lapātu "to take hold of"  
 IE. \*rep-LB.847  
 HEBR - pera "prince"  
 LAT - procerēs "aristocrates"  
 IE. \* pro - LB.353
- ENGL - spar=NHG. Sparren  
 IE. \*(s)per-LB.50
- LAT - pēluis "a bowl, dish"  
 HEBR - parūr "a pot"  
 IE. \* pel - LB.810
- NHG - fels "rock"  
 GREEK - pella "stone"  
 HIT - peruna "a rock"  
 IE . \* pel-s-
- ALBAN- lope "cow"  
 HEBR - elef "ox, cow"  
 IE. lāp - LB.32
- NHG - fern "far away"  
 GREEK - pedion "a plain"  
 GREEK - palin "again"  
 LAT - lapis "stone"  
 GREEK - lepas "stone, rock"
- GREEK - peras "end"
- LETT - penēt "to spoil, coddle"  
 LIT - penù "I feed"  
 pēnas "food"  
 IE. \* pen



91. MAO - rapa "to stick, adhere"  
MAL JAV - rambat "to climb, creep"  
(B for P)
92. MAO - para "dust, small fragments"
93. MAO - pere "to go, sail"  
paro "to stray, wander"  
parati "to depart"
94. MAO - rapaki "hillside, slope"  
harapaki "steep slope"  
HAW - lapa "ridge"
95. MAO - perori "to twist, swerve, wickle"  
parori "to twist, swerve, wickle"  
pīrori "to twirl round, roll, bowl"
- LAT - rēpere "to sneak, slink"  
LIT - roplóti "to sneak"  
NHG - Wein-rebe "a vine"  
IE. \* rēp
- GREEK - palē "dust"  
LAT - pulvis "dust, powder"  
IE. \* pel
- NHG - fahren "to drive"  
GREEK - poreuomai "I march, depart"  
IE. \* per
- ARAB - rafa'a "to lift"  
rābiya "hill" (B!)
- GREEK - speirō "I wind, roll"  
LIT - spartas "band"  
IE. \* sper

Further possible equations:

- a) HAW - lepanū "to lose courage, give up"  
HEBR - rāfeh "weak, despaired"  
NHG - schlaff "slack, limp"  
IE. \* (s)lep - LB.811
- b) HAW - lapa'au "to heal, cure"  
(suggested by Albert Kalsbeek)  
HEBR - rāfā' "to mend, repair, heal"  
ARAB - rafa'a and lfw VI "to mend"
- c) MAL - pelak "heated"  
HAW - pele "lava flow, volcano, eruption"  
OLD SLAV - paliti "to burn"  
IE. \* pel

## Chapter III

Polynesian K (in Samoan and Tahitian a glottal stop) corresponds to every guttural in IE. and Semitic. Also in Tokharian there exists only one guttural, K, and Hittite indistinctly has K or G for every IE. guttural. In Malayan there appears G for IE. G or GH, Semitic G or H, and K for IE. K, Semitic K, Q or H.

96. MAO - karakia "charm, spell,  
incantation" GREEK - kēlēo "I bewitch,  
enchant"
- MANG - karakia "invocations,  
prayers"  
(FELL thinks the word to come  
from Greek kolakeia "flattery") HEBR - kēlay "intriguer"  
IE. kēl - LB. 150
97. MAO - karu "head" GREEK - karā "head"  
KOPT - kara, BERB - akaru "head" AVEST - sarah "head"
- MAO - karaua "head" IE. \* ker-s- LB. 288
98. MAO - kārau "comb for the hair" LET - karst "to comb wool"
- TAG - kalkal "scraped" OI - kaṣati "he scrapes"
- JAV - kukur "scraped" ARAB - qarasa "to scratch"
- JAV - garu "a comb, harrow" IE. \* (s)qar-s- LB.522
99. MAL - kelan "dark" GREEK - kelainos "black"
- TE - holom "dark" HEBR - ṣēl "shadow, shelter"
- MAO - kere "dark"  
kororiko "black"  
karatiwha "deep black" ARAB - zulma "darkness"  
IE. \* qēl/qāl - LB.541
100. MAL - keran "brasier" LIT - kurti "to heat"
- JAV - keren "brasier" ENGL - hearth=NHG Herd
- TAG - kalan "hearth" IE. \* qer - "to burn"
- MAO - kōriorio "burning, scorching"
101. TAG - gilgil "cut" GOTH - gilpa "sickle"
- JAV - gegel "notched" ARAB - halaqa "to shear,  
shave"
- TON - koko "to notch" IE. \* ḡhel - LB. 209
102. MAO - kapi "be covered, over-  
spread" GREEK - skepas "cover,  
shelter"
- kāpare "shade or veil the  
eyes" HEBR - kāfar=ARAB - kafara  
"to cover"
- JAV, MAL, TAG - kampil "pocket,  
pouch" IE. \* (s)qep - LB.160



103. MAO, MANG - ākau "shore, reef, bank"  
MAO - akitu "point, summit"
104. MAO - karu "snare"  
koro "noose"  
kore "trap, snare"  
kārewa "cord"
105. MAL - gerah, garang "heated"  
JAV - garang "to smoke"
106. MAL - geli-geli "kidney"  
(G for K before voiced stop)
107. JAV, MAL - keris, NGD - karia "dagger"  
MAO - kakari "to notch"  
MANGAR - kari "a scar, cicatrice"
108. MAO paka - "to cook, dried"  
pakari "ripe"  
Paumot-paka "crust, cake"
109. MAO - papaku "to congeal, harden"  
JAV - paku MAL - "(iron) nail"  
MAL - pagan "firm, strong"  
(cf. GREEK - pēgos "strong")
110. MAO - iki "to consume, devour"
111. MAO - nekuneku "to decline(sun)"
112. JAV - rāgke "bound, joined"  
MAO - ruruku "bind together, lash"  
HAW - lu'u "to bind together"
- GALL - acaunum "rock"  
LAT - acūmen "summit"  
GREEK - akte "coast, shore"  
IE. \* ak - LB. 972
- ARMEN - sard "a spider"  
ACCAD - harāšu "to bind up"  
HEBR - qūr "thread"  
IE. \* qer - LB. 195
- OLD PRUSS - sari "heat"  
ARAB - harwa "burning"  
HEBR - hori "heat"  
IE. \* gher - LB. 207
- HEBR - kilyāh = ARAB - kulyā "kidney"  
ACCAD - kalītu "kidney"  
ACCAD - qarāšu "to cut, split"  
OI - kartati "he cuts"  
ENGL - "shear" = NHG scheren  
IE. \* (s)qer - LB. 159
- OI - pakta "cooked, ripe"  
TOKR - pāk "to cook, bring to ripen"  
IE. \* peq -
- GREEK - pagos "ice, white frost"  
passalos "nail"  
HEBR - pūg "to grow stiff"  
IE. \* pag/pak - LB. 57
- HEBR - ākal = ARAB - akala "to eat"  
GREEK - akolos "bit"  
IE. \* ak - LB. 139
- ENGL - night = NHG - Nacht  
LAT - nox = GREEK - nyx = night  
HEBR - nahat "rest, repose"  
IE. \* neq - LB. 925
- HEBR - rākas "to fasten, tie"  
OI - raśanā "cord, rope"  
IE. \* rek - LB. 140

13. MAO - whaka-ruke "to strike"  
MAL - legap "knocking"  
NHG - schlagen "to strike"  
ARAB - lakama "to strike  
with fist"  
IE. \* slak - LB. 152
14. MAO - kama "eager"  
komaingo "to yearn"  
TAG - kamkam "to appropriate"  
OI - kamana "eager, desirous"  
LIT - kamaros "wantoness"  
IE. \* qa-m- LB. 542
15. MAO - korepū "storehouse"  
MAL - JAV - kelambu "curtain"  
ACCAD - ḥalāpu "to hide, dress"  
LIT - slepiū "I hide"  
IE. \* klep LB. 285
16. JAV - pe-lengkung "a bow, half  
circle"  
MAL - lengkung "a bow, vault"  
lengkong "a bay"  
LIT - leŕkti "to bow, bend"  
OLD SLAV - lgka "a bay"  
IE. \* lenq - LB. 270
- MA - roko "to bend, wane, decline"  
SAM - lolo'u "to bend(down)"
17. MAL - rākaī, rākeī "to adorn, bedeck"  
LIT - lasains "speckled,  
spotted"  
ARAB - arqaṭ "dotted"  
IE. \* lak
18. MAO - kurekure "species of earth-  
worm"  
MAL - kuman (\*kurman) "maggot"  
OI - kṛmi "worm, maggot"  
ARAB - ḥaratīn "earthworm"  
IE. \* q<sup>w</sup>r-mi- LB. 247
19. MAO - korare "greens"  
kōriri "immature fruit"  
korau "god of edible ferns"  
kōriro "sprout"  
LAT - crescere "to grow"  
ARAM - kar "pasture"  
HEBR - kerem "vineyard"  
IE. \* ker - LB. 144
20. MAO - korokoro "the throat"  
Makassar - karro "the throat"  
LAT - collum=NHG - Hals  
"throat"  
IE. \* qwol-so- LB. 951
21. MAO - kane "to choke"  
ENGL - to hang  
ACCAD - ḥanāqu "to throttle"  
ARAB - ḥanaqa "to throttle,  
choke"  
IE. \* keneq - LB. 279
22. MAO - korā "yonder, that place,  
at a distance"  
GREEK - tāle, BRIT - pele  
"far away"  
ARAB - ḥala'a "to remove,  
take off"  
IE. \* q<sup>w</sup>el - LB. 245



123. NGD - karas "hard"  
 JAV, MAL - keras "hard"  
 TB - horas "hard"  
 ENGL - hard=NHG - hart  
 OI - karkara "hard, rough"  
 IE. \* qar
124. TB - NGD - tarik "to pull, draw"  
 JAV, MAL - tari "to pull, draw"  
 OI - dhrāj "draught"  
 IE. \* tragh/dhreg̃ -LB.671
125. MAL - kerut "wrinkle, fold"  
 MAO - kōruru "wrinkled"=koruhe  
 korukoru "wrinkle"  
 kōriorio "wrinkled, shrunk"  
 ARAB - qarasa "to shrink"  
 OI - scrydda "shrunken skin"  
 RUSS - skorā "skin"  
 IE. \* (s)qer - LB.851
126. MAO - reka "sweet, palatable"  
 HAW - le'a "joy, pleasure"  
 NHG - lecker "delicious"  
 HEBR - lāqaq "to lick"  
 IE. \* laq and leigh-LB.165
127. MAO - pāpaku "poor, barren"  
 pekaroa "scarce, famished"  
 ARAB - faqīr "poor"
128. MAL - lekas "to be quick"  
 MAO - raka "agile, adept"  
 ARAB - laqina "to understand"
129. MAL - kulak-kulak "knuckle, ankle"  
 LAT - calx, calcis "heel"  
 LIT - kulnīs "heel"  
 ACCAD - kursinnu "knuckle"
130. MAL - angkat "elevated"  
 MAO - ike "high"  
 oka "to prick, stab, knife"  
 GREEK -akra "top of a mount"  
 LAT - acer "sharp, pointed"  
 aculeus "stab"  
 HEBR - ma-akelet "knife"  
 IE. \* ak - LB.972
131. FMP - kua (Dempwolff) "how"  
 HOVA - ahnana "how"  
 LAT - quā=Avest - kā "how"  
 GREEK - pōs "how"  
 IE. \* q̃ā
132. MAO - ruke "to throw, cast away"  
 ARAB - laqa'a "to throw away"
133. MAO - kara, karaua, koro "old man"  
 koroheke "old man"  
 GREEK - gerōn "old man"  
 OI - jarant "old man"  
 IE. \* ġer - LB.122

34. MAL - gerung "a cry"  
 MAO - karerā "to cry"  
 kākari "to wrestle, quarrel" LIT - gūrti "to shrill"  
 karanga "to call, shout" IE. \* ger or gar - LB.123, 120
35. JAV, MAL - geli "laughter"  
 TAG - galak "to be joyous"  
 MAO - kārīkarika "to jest"  
 GREEK - gelō "I laugh"  
 HEBR - gīl "to be glad"  
 IE. \* gel - LB. 125
36. MAL - golék "to roll"  
 MAO - karapoi "round"?  
 OI - gula "ball"  
 ACCAD - galālu "to roll"  
 HEBR - gilgāl "wheel"  
 IE. \* gel - LB.118
37. MAL - katai "dwarf"  
 katik, keték "small"  
 HEBR - qātān "small"  
 LAT - catulus "young of animal"  
 IE. \* qat - LB. 440
38. MAO - raka "sound, healed"  
 OHG - lāchin "cure, healing"  
 GOTH - lēkels "physician"  
 IE. \* leg
39. MAO - rika "to toss one self about"  
 "to writhe"  
 ARAB - raḡḡa "to toss, shake"  
 HEBR - rāgas "to tremble"  
 IE. \* ergh - LB. 234
40. MAO - kiore "rat, mouse"  
 OI - giri "mouse"  
 LAT - glis, gliris "doormouse"
41. MAL - kapar "drift-wood"  
 OI - sāpa "floated, rafted object"  
 LIT - sāpai "remnants of inundation"  
 IE. \* kapo
42. MAO - akeake "poor land"  
 taakal "exhausted soil"  
 LAT - egēre "to be in want, need"  
 OLD NORTH - ekla "need, want"  
 IE. \* eg
43. MAL - kapal "ship, boat"  
 GREEK - skafos "ship"  
 OLD SAX - skap "ship"  
 IE. \* skab(h) - /skep
44. MAO - korohiko "start, awake"  
 (hiko "to move")  
 OI - jaratē "he awakes"  
 GREEK - egeirō "I wake"  
 IE. \* ger
45. MAO - okioki "to rest, pause"  
 aku "to delay", akuto "late"  
 ākuara "a little while"  
 akito "to be slow, trail"  
 ARAB - aḡal "delay"  
 aḡila "to linger, hesitate"



146. MAO - ārikō "at a distance from home"  
 GREEK - ektoz "outdoors"  
 LAT - extra "outside"  
 OIR - echter "outside"
147. TOM - laka "step, to step"  
 MAO - raka "go, spread abroad"  
 JAV, MAL - langkah "step, to step"  
 SAM - la'a "to step"  
 ARAB - rakla "a kick"  
 ARAB - riġl, HEBR - regel "leg"  
 BERS - elāg "leg"  
 ENGL - leg  
 IE. \* leq - LB. 834
148. MAO - riko "dirt, foulness"  
 roke "excrement"  
 ROVA - roka "manure"  
 ARAB - riġs, riġs "dirt"  
 riġl "mud, mire"  
 (g for k)
149. MAL - kapak "axe, hatchet"  
 GREEK - skeparnos, kopanon, "hatchet"  
 LIT - skāplis "axe"  
 IE. \* (s)qep/(s)qap LB.174
150. MAO - roki "husband"  
 ARAB - raġul "man"
151. MAL - gedang, gedé "big"  
 HEBR - gadōl "big" = JG - gd1
152. MAO - kāmura, kōmura "burn dry leaves"  
 kamuri "cooking shed"  
 ARAB - ġamr II "to roast"
153. NGD - gana "vital power"  
 MAO - kano "seed, stock, descent"  
 konaki "to spring up, grow"  
 kukune "be pregnant"  
 LAT - gignere "to engender, produce"  
 GREEK - gignomai "I am born, arise"  
 ACCAD - gimū-NHG - kind "child"  
 IE. \* ġen
154. MAO - keno(kengo) "night, underworld"  
 keneuri "intensely dark"  
 kōnakonako "dimness of sight"  
 ARAB - ġanna "to cover, be dark"  
 ġunh "dark night"  
 GREEK - gnōfos "darkness"
155. MAO - konana "slanting"  
 ARAB - ġanaha "to be slanting"
156. MAO - kona "corner, nook, interior, angle" = konaki  
 GREEK - gonias "angle" (FELL)  
 ARAB - ganān "interior"
157. JAV - leket "to stick, glue on"  
 MAL - kekat "to stick"  
 ARAB - laġina "to stick, adhere"  
 LB. 896
158. MAO - korotā "skull"  
 ENGL - skull, ACCAD - gulgullu

159. MAO - kurakura "excrement"  
 ARMEN - kark "dirt, mud"  
 ARAB - garīn "mud, mire"  
 IE. g<sup>w</sup>or - LB. 294
160. MAO - kura "red, glowing"  
 HAW - 'ula "red, purple"  
 LET - svēruot "to glow, glean"  
 OI - jvala "light, flame"  
 IE. \* g<sup>w</sup>er - LB. 296
161. MAO - kui "woman"  
 MANGAR - kui "mother"  
 GREEK - gynē "woman"  
 ENGL - queen (wife of king)  
 IE. \* g<sup>w</sup>enā LB. 292
162. MAO - kūrakuraku "annoyance"  
 NHG - qualen "bother, torment"  
 OLD SLAV - želja "grief, sorrow"  
 IE. \* gwel - LB. 304
163. MAO - kura "to throw, pelt"  
 MANGAR - kuru "to bruise in striking"  
 LAT - verū "spear, pike, spit"  
 OIR- biur "spear, spit"  
 IE. \* g<sup>w</sup>eru
164. MAL - garis, guris, gores, garuk  
           "to scratch"  
 MAO - kari, kerī "to dig up, scratch  
   out"  
       (EG - karas "to dig")  
 ARAB - harāṣa "to scratch"  
 LIT - žer̃ti "to scratch, scrape"  
 IE. \* g<sup>w</sup>her - LB. 205
165. MAL - gemak "fat"  
       gemal "a handfull"  
 MAO - kamunga "a handful"  
 GREEK - gemō "I am full"  
 RUSS - žučna "a handfull"  
 ACCAD - gemru "full"  
 IE. \* gem
166. TAG - kalot "denuded, uncovered"  
 LAT - calvus "bald, bare"  
 PERS - kal "bald"  
 IE. \* qalewo
167. MAO - kūwao "wild"  
 ARAB - hūṣī "wild"  
 IE. \* ghwer - "wild animal"
168. MAO - kara "scent, smell, flavor"  
       kurikuri "fusty, ill smelling"  
 MAL - garagara "sensation"  
 OI - ghr̃ati "he smells"  
 ARAB - harwa "bad smell"  
 IE. \* ghr̃e - LB. 237
169. MAO - kunāwhea "to gnaw"  
       whaka-kunāwheke "to nag, fret,  
   gnaw"  
 GREEK - khnaūō "I scrape"  
 ENGL - kneaw  
 IE. \* ghen LB. 210



170. MAO - kore "want, absence, no, not"  
korakora "anything small"
- MAI - gering "ill, sick"
171. MAI - kenai "to know"  
(IE. G before N instead of K)
172. MAI - ganas "cruel, wild"  
MAO - kana "stare wildly"
173. MAO - kanekane "nose"
174. MAI - kelar "a notch, incision"
175. MAO - kamo "eyelash, eyelid"
176. MAO - rika "to cower, crouch"  
TON - lilika "afraid, terrified"
177. MARQ - naku "to pinch with the nails"  
MAO - naku "to scratch, dig"
178. MANG - rokoia "overtaken"  
MAO - roko "be reached, overtaken"
179. MAO - kono "to bend, curve"
180. MAO - kanehe "desire, affection"  
MAI - kenang "desire"
181. MAO - kura "darling, treasure"
182. MAO - kura "weary"  
kurutai "weakness"
183. MAO - kapu "sole of the foot"
184. MAO - kūpapa "remain silent"
- GREEK - khre "it lacks"  
IR - gerr "small"
- OI - hrava "small, short"  
IE. \* gher
- NEG - kennen "to know"  
TON - knā "to know"  
IE. \* gen
- ARAB - haniq "enraged, infuriated"
- ARAB - hanna "to snuffle"
- LIT - skēlti "to split, cleave"  
LAT - cutter "knife"  
HEBR - qala "to chip"  
IE. (s)qel - IE. 173,506
- ARAB - hamā i "to protect, shelter"
- ENGL - low, OIS - lāgr "low"
- OLD PRUSS - lise "it creeps"  
IE. lēgh
- ARAB - nahata "to scratch, plane"  
NEG - Nagel "nail"  
IE. \* onogh - "nail, toe, claw"
- ARAB - lahīqa "to reach, overtake"
- HEBR, ARAB - hanā u "to bend"  
hanw "bending"
- ARAB - hanna "to desire"
- HEBR - hānān "to pity"
- ARAB - hīl, hālīt "friend"
- ARAB - hari "weak, loose, slack"
- ARAB - huff "sole of the foot"  
NEG - Huf - ENGL - hoof  
IE. \* kaphe
- ARAB - hafata "grow silent"

185. POLYNES - ika "fish"  
MAL - ikan "fish" = EG (FELL)  
GREEK - ikhthys "fish"
186. MAL - kemih "urine"  
NHG - Harn "urine"  
HIT - kamarš "to urinate"  
IE. \* kormno
187. MAO - karu "to look at, eye"  
ATIU - karo "to look at"  
TCHECK - sriti "to see"  
IE. \* gher
188. MAL - kerinan "to oversleep"  
MAO - kai-karu "to sleep"  
GREEK - karos "deep sleep"  
ARAB - kariya "to sleep"  
IE. \* qer-m LB.265
189. MAO - karera "light green"  
kakāriki "green"  
OI - harita "yellow, green"  
GREEK - kholos "bile"  
LAT - holus "greens, vegetable"  
IE. \* gnel
190. MAO - karukaru "blood, clot"  
LAT - cruor "thick blood"  
OI - kravyam "blood"  
IE. \* qreu
191. MAO - korū, kōrūrū "to shake"  
kōrori "to stir round"  
kōrurerure "to shake, stir round"  
kakare "agitated, stirred"  
kora "cooked green"  
GREEK - kerannymd "I stir up, mix"  
OI - śrāyati "he cooks"  
ENGL - rear  
IE. \* kera
192. MAL - gerombol "to crowd together"  
MAO - karawhin "to assemble, levy an army"  
karawhiti "to assemble"  
HEBR - āgar "to assemble"  
GREEK - ageirō "I assemble"  
IE. \* ger LB.121
193. MANGAR - karu "dirt, mud"  
MAO - kirikiria "soiled"  
PERS - kari "dirt"  
OHG - hore "dirt"  
IE. \* qer
194. MANGAR - kopi "to shut tight"  
MAO - kopi, kopiti "shut, closed"  
kopani "shut up, close up"  
ARAB - qafala "to shut, bolt, bar"  
HEBR - qāfas "to shut, stop"
195. MAL - raga "basket"  
me-raga "twisted"  
ARAB - ma-rḡūna "basket"  
HEBR - ārag "to twist, weave"
196. MAL - me-ragam "to color"  
me-ragi "to color stuff"  
OI - rāga "coloring"  
GREEK - regma "colored stuff"  
IE. \* reg



197. MAO - ariki, HAW - ali'i "leader, chief" GREEK - arkhō "I rule"  
 MAO - oroko "for the first time" arkhomai "I begin"
198. MAO - rākau "a tree, stick, spar, mast" NHG - Rahe "yard"  
 TON - akan "a tree, plant" LIT - rēklės "poles, scaffold"  
 IE. \*req
199. MAO - kōrino "twist, hank, curl" LAT - crīnēs "hair, tress"
200. MAO - kumikumi "beard" GREEK - komē "hair, mane"  
 TON - kumukumu "beard" LAT - comae "hair"  
 JAV, MAL - kumis "beard"  
 TAG - gumi "beard"
201. MAO - paki "clothing, kilt, apron" GREEK - pekos "fleece, wool"  
 MAL - pakaian "clothing" ANGLOSAX - feht "fleece"  
 MACASS - pake "to dress" IE. \*pek - LB. 113
202. MAO - pākau "wing" OI - pakya "wing"  
 (MAL - paksi "bird from OI") SWISS GERMAN - fecke "wing"  
 MAO - peke "upper part of arm" IE. \*pog/poks
203. MAO - pakaka "whale, seal" GREEK - fōkē "seal"  
 ARAB - fuqam "seal"
204. MAO - kāpia "kauri gum, resin" HEBR - kofer "resin, pitch"
205. MAO - ika "victim" HIT - ek "to die, be killed"
206. MAO - kōrea "(index) finger" OI - khura "hoof, toe"  
 koraiti "little finger (or toe)" (in different languages  
 kōmūi (\*kor+mūi) thumb, great toe" finger and toe have the  
 same denomination)
207. MAL - kapak "wing" ARAB - ḥafaqa "to flutter,  
 palpitate"  
 MAO - kapakapa "wing" (ACCAD - kappu "wing" from  
 kopa "to fly", kupa "to soar" \*kappu)  
 kapapa "to flutter, palpitate"  
 MANG - kapakapa "to flutter"
208. MAL - guri, TB - guriguri "pot of clay" ARAB - ḡarra "pot of clay"  
 TAG - galong "jug" ḡarrār "potter"

209. MAO - kārahe "calabash"

HEBR - qallahat "vessel"  
GREEK - kylix "cup, calyx"  
IE. \* qel/qol - LB.163

210. MAL - logam "metal" (\*ghlegh)

GREEK - khalkos "copper, bronze"  
RUSS - želězo "iron"  
IE. \* ghel (e) gh

211. MAL - kebun "garden"  
(B for P)

GREEK - kêpos, kâpos "garden"  
LAT - campus "field", NHG - Pufe  
IE. \* kâp/kap

212. NGD - kali "pit"

GREEK - skallō "I dig, scrape"

JAV - kali "river-bed"

IE. \* (S)qel

TON - keli "pit"

(See No. 164, too)

213. MAL - gawal "to fail, impropriety"

ARAB - ġawāya "error, sin"

Semitic sometimes has an interchange of k and ġ, thus also:

214. MAL - ke-bakaran "fire"

HEBR - bā'ar "to burn"

215. MAL - lekum "throat"

HEBR - loa' "throat" LB.356

216. MAO - raki "green leaves"

HEBR - ra'anān "fresh, growing green"

As Semitic ḡ stands for IE. sq, sk, we may compare:

217. MAO - kono, kōnae "small basket"

ARAB - ḡanna "basket"

218. MAO - konakona "to smell, savour"

ARAB - ḡinna "odor of armpit"

219. MAO - kōnaenae "crooked"

ARAB - ḡinnāra "hook"

220. MAO - kapa "rank, row"

ARAB - ḡaf "rank, row, class"

221. MAO - kena "a dried kahika tree"

ARAB - ḡāmūn "dried, arid"

MAL - kelom "a shoe"

ARAB - ḡarma "a shoe"



Chapter IV

Malayo-Polynesian NG = Semitic C

This sound vanished in Accadic and in Indo-European, except in Fittite, where it is represented by H. In Hawaiian it is written N, in Samoan, Tongan, Mangarevan and Paumotan G, in Tahitian it is wanting.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 222. MAO - ngaruru "dense brushwood"<br>ngarehe "forest"                                   | HIT - hahhal "bush, underwood"   |
| 223. MAO - ngaruru "surfeited"   | LAT - alere "to nourish"   |
| HAW - nolu "fat, full"<br>nole "filled, full, crowded"<br>nali "to gnaw, nibble"           | ARAB - alufa "fattened"<br>alafa i "to nourish"<br>IE. * al - LB.315                         |
| 224. MAO - ngotungotu "firebrand"  | HEBR - atam hi "he burnt"<br>HIT - handal "heat"<br>AVEST - atar "fire"<br>IE. * at - LB.319 |
| 225. MAL - ngelu "headache"  | ARAB - alla "to be ill"  |
| HAW - nolu "sickly"<br>nalulu "have the headache"  |  |
| MAO - ngaruru "affected with headache"<br>ngori "weak"                                     |  |
| 226. MAO - ngana "be eagerly intent"   | ARAB - ana "be eagerly intent,<br>exert o.s."  |
| HAW - pana "to view intently,<br>examine carefully"  | HIT - hanhaniyal "to observe"<br>LB.329  |
| 227. MAO - ngata "dry"   | HIT - hat "to dry up"  |
| 228. MAL - ngek, ngikngik "sickly"   | HIT - henkan "epidemic, death"   |
| MAO - ngongo "sick person, invalid"<br>kongenge "sick, exhausted"<br>ngenge "weary, tired" | (also hinkan)  |
| 229. MAO - ngaringaria "shame, annoying"   | ARAB - arra "be a shame, bring<br>shame"   |
| 230. MAO - ngoto "head, brains"  | HIT - hanti = LAT - ante "ahead"   |
| MARQ - nuta "the head"   | HEBR - atid "the future"   |
| 231. MAO - ngana "obstinate, persistent"   | ARAB - anada "to be obstinate"   |

232. MAO - ngaro "hidden" HIT - harwašī "secret"  
HAW - naol "concealed, lost, vanished"
233. MAO - ngaro "be certain" ARAB - ʿalana "be known, obvious"
234. MAO - ngaki "to hurry unnecessarily" ARAB - ʿağila "to hurry"
235. HAW - nalo "a stinging fly" HIT - halliya "vermin"  
MAO - ngaro "fly"  
ngārara "insect"
236. MAO - ngāruru "dislike, refuse" HIT - harātar "scandal, offense"
237. MAO - whaka-ngari "tease, annoy" HIT - haḥhariya "mock, deride"
238. MAO - ngawaki "bend the knees" ARAB - ʿawiga "bend, crook"  
LET - vikt "bend"  
LB. 760
239. MAO - rāngai "flock, herd, company" ARAB - rāʿīya "herd"  
HEER - roʿeh "shepherd"
240. MAL - langu "singed, scorched" ARAB - laʿlaʿa II "shine, beam,  
languish by thirst"  
MAO - rangi "scorch, roast, dry, vex"
241. MAO - ngatu "crushed, washed" ARAB - ʿatiba "perish, II crush"  
ngota "fragment, particle"
242. MAO - whaka-ngungu "fend, defend" ARAB - ʿāqa u "fend, hinder"
243. MAO - ngata, tangata "man" HEER - ʿatūd "buck"
244. MAO - ngeti "sand-louse" ARAB - ʿutt "moth"  
ngutara "grub" HEER - ʿāš "moth"  
MAL - ngengat "moth"
245. MAO - ngutungutuahi "delirium" ARAB - ʿuth "idiocy"
246. MAO - whaka-ngutungutu "to scold" ARAB - ʿataba "to scold"  
HAW - nuku "scolding, raving"
247. MAO - ngākau "vitals, viscera, heart" ARAB - ʿaqr "middle, main part"  
TON - gaku, HAW - na au "intestines"
248. MAO - ngāraru "take counsel, deliberate" ARAB - ʿāla u II "to decide"



249. MAO - ngawī "to go"  
ngawari "quick"

HIT - hūya "to hurry"

Polynesian NG also corresponds to IE. NG:

250. MAO - ngārahu "coal, charcoal, ashes"  
pungarahū "ashes"

OI - angāra "coal"  
OLD PRUSS - anglis "coal"

251. MAO - āngi "fragrant smell"

OLD NORTH - angi "smell, odor"

MAL - angit "smelling of burning"

IE. \* angʰen

252. MAO - āngi "to approach stealthily,  
stalk"

GREEK - ankhi "near"

NHG - eng "narrow"

IE. \* angʰ

253. MAO - angamate "back, reverse side"

GREEK - amfēn "neck"

GOTH - hals-agga "neck"

IE. \* angʰ

254. MAO - ngeangea "kind of eel"  
ngunu "worm"  
ngoi, ngoki, ngaweki "to creep"

LAT - anguilla "eel"

LAT - anguis "snake"

Chapter V

Polynesian T (Hawaiian K) = Any Indo-European and Semitic dental. IE. D or DH = Malayan D, sometimes T by assimilation.

255. SAM - taki "to lead" GREEK - tāgos "leader"  
MAO - whaka-taka "director, chief"  
tākupu "chief"  
takitū "formation for attack" tagē "formation for attack"  
ACCAD - taqāmu "to arrange"  
IE. \* tag - LB.185
256. MAO - taru "herbage, grass" ARAB - tarra "to grow, sprout"  
toroihi "sprout, bud" tarī "fresh, new, soft"  
toroikiki "sprout" GREEK - terēn "soft, tender"  
torouka "green" IE. \* ter - LB. 443
- MAL - taru "shoot", TAG - talok "shoot"
257. MAO - tari "to carry, to bring" GREEK - tlēnai "to carry"  
tora = SAM - tola "erection of LAT - tollere "to raise up"  
the penis" HEBR - nā-tal "to raise up"  
IE. \* tel - LB. 445
258. MAL - domas "servant" GREEK - dmōs "servant"  
MAO - tāni "to press down, suppress" LAT - domāre "to tame"  
tānoe "to overpower, repress" PERS - dām "tame"  
tūmau "servant, slave, cook" IE. \* doma
259. MAO - tukituki "to demolish, knock to pieces" MIR - tūag "adze"  
tuaki "to beat, throb" LET - tukstēt "to knock"  
TB - tuktuk "to knock" NHG - Stock "stick, stock"  
MAO - tua "to fell" IE. \* (s)teug/q-LB.447
260. JAV - telu, TB - tolu "three" SEMITIC - tālit "three"  
SAM - tolu = MAO - tora "three" IE. \* trei = ENGL "three"  
(IE never has \*tl, but tr)
261. MAL - kotak "room, cellar" AVEST - kata "room, cellar"  
(DRAWID - kuti "hut") ARAB - qatana "to dwell"  
(FINN - kota "house") IE. \* qet/qet-LB.441
262. JAV - turn "to sleep" LAT - dormire "to sleep"  
TG - tulog "to sleep" OI - drāti "he sleeps"  
NGH - tiro "to sleep" IE. \* drē  
MAO - turamoe "be sleepy" (Not T, but D by assimilation)



263. MAO - take "root, stump, post"  
takitaki "a fence"  
takotako "upright" NORWEG - stagle "stake, pale"  
ARAM - tqn "to stand upright"  
IE \* staq - LB.456
264. MAO - toka "to overflow"  
takawai "humid, moist" LAT - stagnum "pool, over-  
flowing water"  
ARAB - tagga "to flow abund-  
dantly"  
IE \* stag - LB.493
265. MAO - taratara "to scatter about"  
tere "be spread about"  
tiri "to scatter" LAT - sternere "to strew"  
OI - starati "he scatters"  
ARAB - na-tara "to scatter"  
IE \* ster - LB.489
266. MAO - tare "to hang"  
tārawa "hanging upon a line"  
tarewa "hanging" ON - tolla "be hanging loose"  
ARAB - dalā II "to hang"  
IE \* del - LB.383
- 267 MAO - taruna "to delay, linger"  
tārewa "drooping, trailing" LIT - deīsti "to delay,  
hesitate"  
ARAB - dalafa "to proceed  
slowly"  
TON - tatari "to wait, delay"  
SAM - tali "to wait for" IE \* del - LB.383  
HAW - kali "to stay, tarry"
268. MAL - tapa "flat of the hand" IE \* tempos "span"  
JAV - tepa "flat of the hand" HEBR - tofah, tefah "span  
of the hand"  
TB - topap "hands breath"  
MAL - tempap "hands breath" LB. 446
269. MAO - tara "quick, active"  
tarawhai "to hasten"  
tere "to move quickly"  
tarapeke "to spring, jump  
leap" OI - drāti "he hurries"  
GREEK - apo-didraskō "I run  
away"  
HEBR - derek "way, street"  
IE \* der - LB.384
270. MAO - torotika "stiff, straight"  
torokaka "stiff and  
straight" GREEK - stereos "stiff, rigid"  
NHG - starr "rigid, stiff"  
ARAB - talaga "to stiffen"  
IE \* ster - LB.494
271. MAO - tara "courageous"  
tarakaka "fierce"  
tāreka "eager, vigorous"  
torokaha "strong" ENGL - to dare  
HIT - tarq "be mighty"  
ARAB - dar "power"  
IE \* dhere -s- LB.1012





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|------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 281. | MAL - pintu, TAG - pinto "door"      | HEBR - pot "door"                            |
|      | MAO - puta "opening, hole"           | pātah "to open"                              |
|      | āputa "open space, gap, interval"    | LAT - patērē "to be open"                    |
|      | TAH - puta "aperture, hole"          | IE * pet-LB.458, 417                         |
| 282. | MAO - pātū "a screen, wall"          | ACCAD - patānu "to reinforce"                |
|      | pātūtū "shelter"                     | LAT - pater = father                         |
|      | TAH - patu "stone wall"              |  |
| 283. | MAO - ngatoro "feeling weak and ill" | HEBR - āṭaf "become weak, fainting"          |
|      | (from an older, shorter root)        |  |
| 284. | MAO - tōkai "to copulate"            | OI - tākam "descendants"                     |
|      | MAL - tukang "man"                   | IE * teuq- 'beside<br>teq- "to beget"        |
| 285. | MAO - uta "land"                     | HIT - utne "land"                            |
|      | otiki "mainland"                     |  |
|      | MAL - utan "forest"                  |  |
| 286. | MAL - enti "to cease"                | ENGL - end = NEG - Ende                      |
|      | MAO - oti "finished"                 | OI - anta "end"                              |
|      | whakaoiti "to finish"                |  |
| 287. | MAO - kōtore "lower end"             | HIT - kattara "lower"<br>katan "under"       |
|      |                                      | GREEK - kátā "down"                          |
| 288. | MAO - kōtore "younger brother"       | HEBR - qāṭon "small"                         |
|      | MAL - katik "small, dwarf"           | ARAB - qatquta "young girl"                  |
|      | katai "very small"                   | LAT - catulus "young animal"<br>LB.440       |
| 289. | MAO - rite "custom, habit, practice" | LAT - ritus "custom, habit"                  |
|      | TB - retta "in order"                | OI - r̥tam "religious custom,<br>divine law" |
| 290. | MAO - reti "canoe"                   | LAT - ratis = "raft, ship"                   |
| 291. | MAO - toro "forage"                  | HEBR - teref "food, meal"                    |
|      | SAM - tari "to take food, eat"       | GREEK - terponai "I eat, enjoy<br>myself"    |
|      |                                      | IE * terp-LB.451                             |

292. MAO - tari "to urge, incite, stir up"  
tiritiri "disturb, toss about"  
ENGL - stir = NHG - stören  
LAT - turbāre "to stir"  
ARAB - tāra u "to whirl"  
IE \* stur, twer, tur - LB.492
293. MAO - tero, tore "anus"  
kōtore "anus, buttocks"  
LAT - forīre "to shit"  
ARAB - darq "dung"  
IE \* dher - LB. 473
294. TAG - tikin "a stick"  
MAL - tekan "stick, support"  
togkat "a walking stick"  
MAO - toko "pole, rod, stilt"  
tokotoko "a staff, stick"  
ENGL - stick, NHG - Stock,  
Stecken  
LET - stēga "long pole"  
IE \* (s)teg-
295. MAO - tokomi "thumb, great toe"  
tokoroa "forefinger"  
tekan "20" (fingers + toes)  
GREEK - daktylos "finger, toe"  
IE \* dekm "10" (the fingers)  
(ENGL - toe from IE \* deik-)
296. MAO - kurutete "stunted"  
kurutote "stunted"  
kurutoitoi "stunted"  
(Shorter root: MAL, JAV - kurang "want, lack")  
LIT - skurdaũ "I become stunted"  
OI - krdmũ "stunted"  
IE \* sqerdh-
297. MAO - tongi "to peck, nibble"  
MANGAR - togi "to taste"  
HEBR - tā'an "to taste, feel"  
ARAB - ta'ana "to taste, eat"  
IE \* tong- LB.369
298. TB - tobu, JAV - tebu "sugar-cane"  
ARAB - tibn, HEBR - teben,  
ACCAD - tibnu "straw"  
LET - stuobrs "straw, stalk"  
IE \* steb- LB. 423
299. MAO - kotā "open, crack, gape"  
kotaratara "pudenda muliebria"  
MAL - kedah "gaped" (K for G)  
ENGL - gate  
ARAB - hadata IV "cacāre"  
IE \* ghed-
300. MAO - tā "to lay, allay"  
tāeki "to lie"  
tete "to stand fixed in the ground"  
OI - dadhāmi "I set, put"  
GREEK - tithēmi "I lay, put"  
HIT - dakkešzi "he puts, makes"  
ENGL - do = NHG - tun  
IE \* dhe- "to lay, set, put, do"
301. MAL - getah "gum"  
OI - jatu "gum, lack"  
OLD DAN - kvade "sap of birch"  
LAT - bitumen "earth-pitch,  
earth-resin"  
IE \* g<sup>st</sup>- LB. 300



302. MAO - mate "dead"  
 JAV - mati, TB - mate "dead"  
 MAL - mati "to die"
303. MAO - takl "to go to meet"  
 tuku "to receive, entertain"
304. MAO - matire "rod, wand"  
 matira "fishing rod"
305. MAO - wātika "to carry on a litter"
306. MAO - mātua "first, important"  
 mātarae "important person"  
 mataho "outstanding, prominent"  
 FORMOSA - matas "to do first"
307. MAO - mato "putrid"
308. MAO - mātia "to rest, cease"  
 whaka-mātua "to rest, pause"  
 moteke "sitting idly"
309. MAO - māturu "to trickle in drops"  
 HAW - makulu "to drop, as water"  
 MAO - matamata "a source"
310. MAO - matatoua "moistened"  
 matawaia "filled with tears"
311. MAO - matu "fat"  
 matukupenga "fat of intestines"  
 SAM - matoutou "thick"
312. MAO - matawhaia "to strike or meet  
 by chance"
313. TAG, TB - tulak "to push away"  
 TON - tulaki "to push"
314. MAO - matawaka "tribe, clan, race"  
 matamatahuānga "distant relative"
- HEBR - mat "dead"  
 ARAB - maut "death"  
 ACCAD - mātu "to die"  
 GREEK - dekomai "I receive"  
 ARAB - da<sup>ca</sup> "to invite"  
 IE \* dek- LB.364  
 HEBR - matteh "stick, staff"  
 CELTIC - matara "lance, spear"  
 ARAB - mata<sup>ca</sup> "to carry away"  
 ARAB - mata "main point, essential"  
 LAT - māturus "timely"  
 ARAB - madir "putrid, rotten"  
 ARAB - matala XII "to linger, delay"  
 HEBR - mātār \* ARAB - matara "to  
 rain"  
 LAT - madere "be wet, to drip"  
 OI - mēdya "fat"  
 NFG - māsten "to fatten"  
 IE \* mad-  
 ENGL - meet  
 OISL - mēt "meeting"  
 ARMEN - matčim "I approach"  
 SLAV - \*telkti "to beat"  
 ARAB - talāq "divorce"  
 IE \* teleq LB.449  
 ARAB - mātta "connection by  
 relationship"  
 HEBR - moda<sup>ca</sup> "relative"

315. TAG - katok "to knock"  
 JAV - ketog "to beat out"  
 TAG - kitig "pulsation"  
 GALL - catu "battle"  
 ARAB - qatala "to kill"  
 ACCAD - qātū "wood-cutter"  
 IE \* qat- LB.419
316. TAG - takob "lid"  
 MAO - teki "outer fence"  
 takitaki "screen"  
 LAT - tegere = NHG - decken "to cover, protect"  
 HIT - taggaliant "fenced"  
 IE \* (s)teg-
317. MAO - tumahu "healed, convalescent"  
 ARAB - damila "to heal, scar"
318. MAO - timore "bare, clipped, shorn"  
 (not from more "bare")  
 GREEK - temnō "I cut"  
 LAT - tondere "to shear"  
 UG - utm "pieces"  
 IE \* tem-
319. MAO - takā "thread, cord"  
 tākeke "net"  
 takapau "floor mat"  
 takiaho "cord"  
 LAT - texere "to twist, weave"  
 ARAB - tikka "band, cord"  
 IE \* tek-
- MAL - tikar "mat"
320. MAO - tāmi "completed"  
 tomo "be filled"  
 HEBR - tām = ARAB - tāmm "whole, complete"
- HAW - kokomo "to fill full"
321. MAO - tameme "to desire"  
 tāman "to love"  
 ARAB - tamiḥā "to desire, wish"  
 tami'a "to desire, long for"  
 ma-tmaC "hope"
- MAL - tamak "covetous"
322. MAO - take "elbow, angle, band"  
 RUSS - duga = SERB - dūga "bow"  
 MANGAR - take "elbow, heel"
- MAO - kōtake "bent"
323. MAO - takoto "to lie down"  
 HEBR - tākāh pu "to lie down"  
 TAH - taoto "to lie down"
324. TB - tomun "to weave"  
 OI - tantu "thread, snare"  
 JAV, MAL - temun "to weave"  
 tantra "part of loom"  
 IE \* ten-



325. MAO - teka "false, lying"  
whaka-teke "deal deceitfully" ARAB - daḡala "to deceive"
326. MAO - takamiri "to keep near"  
takahoa "companion, make friend"  
takatāpui "intimate companion" ACCAD - taḥū "to approach"
327. MAO - takiwā "district, space"  
(wā "space") ACCAD - taḥūma "district,  
frontier"
328. MAO - tarawaha "opening, entrance"  
(waha "mouth, entrance") ENGL - door - GREEK - thyra,  
OI - dvara "door"  
IE \* dhwer-
329. MAO - taka "to roll, revolve"  
po-taka "round" ARAB - dahraḡa "to roll"  
L3.408
- MANGAR - takaiti "to roll, bound"
- MAL - takal "a pulley" from GREEK trokhilia "pulley"
330. MAL - daki "to climb" ACCAD - daku, deku "to raise, lift"
- MAO - tike "high, lofty"  
whaka-teki "to suspend"  
takawe "hang suspended"  
tokotū "mast, rise up"  
tikoke "high up in heavens" ARAB - daḡal "mast"
331. TAG - lantak "a whip" HEBR - lāṭas "to hammer"
- MAL - lanta "to drive in" ARAB - laṭasa "to beat"
- NGD - lantak "nailed" laṭama "to beat"
332. MAO - tāki, tātaki "to take"  
tiki "to fetch" ENGL - take from IE \* dēg-
- MAL, NGD - tangkap "to seize" or  
LAT - tangere "to touch"
- MAO - takamori "to fondle, caress"  
(mori "fondle, caress") GREEK - tetagōn "seizing"  
IE \* tag-
333. MAL - takut, TAG - takot "be anxious" ARAB - taqā i "to fear"
- MAO - takuata "be anxious"  
takawhita "anxious, eager"  
tikumu "timid, hesitating"  
tokopā "anxiety"

334. MAO - takaroro "to be heavy"  
 ARAB - taqula "to be heavy"  
 HEBR - šāqal "to weigh"  
 UG - tql (unity of weight)
335. MAO - takumui "wide"  
           takumui "large"  
           takiraha "wide, flat, extended,  
                     open space"  
 ARAB - daqqa "to make flat, plain"  
 HIT - takšatniya "to make plain"
336. MAO - teko "isolated"  
           takō "lose"  
           tokoran "to separate, divorce"  
           takaonge "be in want"  
           takahore "widow(er), naked"  
 ARAB - takila "be bereft of a child"  
 HEBR - šakol "be bereft of a child"
337. TAG - ito, -HOVA - itu "this"  
           MAL - itu "that"  
 ENGL - it, LAT - id "that"(n)  
 OI - idam(n) "this"
338. MAO - takariri "indignant, angry"  
           SAM - ta<sup>c</sup>alili "resounding, sonorous"  
 ARAB - dahl "hatred, grudge"
339. MAO - takahi "trample, stamp, tread, sole"  
 ARAB - takka "trample"
340. MAO - taku "slow"  
           takaware "to delay, be slow"  
           whaka-takohe "delay, be slow"  
 ARAB - daḡḡa "to go slowly"
341. MAO - takere "bottom, keel"  
           TON - takele "the keel of a canoe"  
           MARQ - take "bottom"  
                     dagan "to the bottom"  
 ARAB - ṭuhl "grounds, dregs"  
 HIT - tekan "earth"
342. MAO - toma "burial place"  
           atamiro "mummy case"  
 ARAB - ṭamara "to bury, hide in  
                     the ground"  
 ACCAD - temēru "hide in the ground"
343. POLYNES - ata "form, shape, shadow"  
           seembrance, TAH - "a cloud"  
 GREEK - atē "delusion, infatuation"
344. MAO - whaka-tene "to sing the  
                     solo part"  
           TAG - tinig "a loud voice"  
           HOVA - teni "word, speech"  
 HEBR - tānāh "to sing, praise"
345. MAO - mātārere "forerunner,  
                     harbringer"  
           (rere "to run")  
                     maṭiya "animal for  
                             riding"  
 ARAB - maṭā u "to hurry"
346. MAO - tipa, tupa "to escape"  
 ARAB - ṭafaša "to flee, escape"



347. MAO -apanihi "to go on one side" ARAB - daffa "side"  
HIT - dapuša "sideways"
348. MAO - tāpapa "to lie flat, stoop"  
tapotu "to reach the bottom"  
tapore "to bend, sag, be depressed"  
MAL - tepas, TB - topas "plattgedrückter Bambu"
349. MAO - tina "fixed, fast"  
tonu "continually" ARAB - tāni "fix, resident"  
LAT - tenēre "to hold fast"
350. MAO - ate "liver, heart" GREEK - ētor "heart, lungs"  
TB - ate, TG - atai "liver" IE \* ēter- "viscera"
351. MAO - arotau "inclined towards, favorable" ARAB - laṭafa "to be kind, gracious"
352. MAO - arotahi "large stone axe" ARAB - laṭasa "to beat"  
laṭaša "to beat"
353. POLYNES - ato "thatch, enclose in a fence"  
TAG - stip, MAL - atap "roof" NEG - Etter "fence"  
ANGLO SAX - eodor "fence, hedge"  
IE \* edh-
354. MAO - ngita "fast, firm, secure"  
whaka-ngita "make fast" HEBR - "ūd "make fast"  
he-"īd "make fast"
355. MAO - tūpuhi "thin, lean"  
tipiwai "lean" HIT - tepu "little, mean"  
ARAB - taḥih "mean, worthless"
356. MAO - teka "a dart" GREEK - toxon "arrow, bow"  
PAUMOT - teka "an arrow"  
TAH - tea "an arrow"
357. MAO - taka "heap, company, herd" ARAB - taqm "row, number"
358. MAO - tānumi "to fold double"  
(numi "bend, fold") ARAB - tana i "fold double"  
HIT - dān "second"
359. MAO - tārarō "adorned, ornamental" ARAB - talā i "to paint, spread"

360. MAO - tārauma "chest, thorax"  
(uma "chest, bosom") ARAB - tarība "breast"  
GREEK - sternon "breast"
361. MAO - tupu "to grow, increase"  
tapuhi "to nurse" HEBR - taf "small children"  
ARAB - tīfl "baby"
362. JAV - tapa "footprints" ENGL - to step = NEG - stapfen  
MAO - tapore "footprints"  
taputapu "sole of the foot" OS - stopa "footprints"  
IE \* steb (h)/p-
363. MAO - tāparu "to join, add"  
tāpiri "to join, add,  
append" HEBR - tāfal "to add, affix"  
tāfar "to sew to-  
gether" ACCAD - tapalu "a pair"
364. MAO - tare "to send" GREEK - stellein "to send"
365. MAO - tarawau "to slander,  
gossip, scandal" ARAB - talaba "to slander"
366. MAO - tareka "be attained,  
accomplished" ARAB - drk IV "to reach,  
catch up with"
367. MAO - turuki "to follow"  
MAL - menurut "to follow" ARAB - talā "to follow"
368. TAG - tapa "to smoke" ARAB - tafī'a "to choke,  
be extinguished"  
MAO - tapoa "smother with smoke"  
MAL - tapa "dried fish"
369. MAL - kadang-kedajan "related" GREEK - kēdemōn "related  
by blood"  
ACCAD - hatanu "related by  
marriage"  
IE \* kād- LB.437
370. MAO - tetere "large, stout,  
swollen" ARAB - daran "tumor, tuber"
371. MAO - tārake "bare, open country,  
isolated" BULG - sterica "barren"  
LAT - sterilis "barren,  
sterile"  
taratahi "isolated, alone" IE \* ster-
372. MAO - tāparu "to eat voraciously" TOKH - tāp "he ate"  
LAT - dapēs(pl.) "feast"  
GREEK - dapsilēs "opulent"  
IE \* dāp-



373. MAO, EAW, etc. - tupu "spring,  
issue, begin, grow" ARAB - tafāla "beginning"
- MAO - tapairu "first-born female" tafiqa "to begin"
- HIT - tāpiššar "beginning"
374. MAO - tapiki "to lay hold of" HEBR - tāfaš "to seize,  
lay hold of, catch"
- TAH - tapii "to cling over"
375. MAL - tilikan "view" ARAB - ṭalla IV "to survey,  
look down upon"
- MAO - tiro, titiro "to look,  
survey, view"
- tari "to wait, expect" talaba "to look for"
- whaka-tare "to look intently"
- SAM - tilotilo "to peep, spy"
376. TAG - tala "star" ENGL - star = NHG-Stern
- MAO - tira "rays, beams" GREEK - astron "star"
- HAW - kikila "to shine, glare" NHG - Strahl "beam"
- MAO - atarau "moon(light)" IE \* ster-
- TB - torang, NGD - tarang "get clear"
377. MAO, TAH - tiri "to throw" ARAB - taraha "to throw,  
fling"
378. MAO - mote "to suck" ALBAN - ment "I suckle"
- HAW - mokimoki "to suck" OHG - manzon "udder, teat"
- IE \* mend-
379. MAO - manatu "sad, homesick,  
anxious" OI - manda "ill, weak, lazy"
380. MAO - tapī "earth oven, to cook" OI - tapati "it burns"
- topī "small earth oven" LAT - tepidus "warm"
- tōpā "to cook in an earth  
oven" RUSS - topitj "to heat"
- IE \* tep-
381. MAO - toroi "hill" ARAB - tall = HEBR - tēl  
"hill"
- tārawa "ridge" OI - sthala "elevation"

382. MAO - tārahu "native oven"  
whaka-tārehe "to dry up,  
shrivel up" AVEST - taršu "dry"  
LAT - torrere = NRG -  
dörren "to dry"  
IE \* ters-
383. JAV - terus "to penetrate" OI - tarayati "he crosses"  
MAO - tāroi "to traverse"  
tirara "wide apart" OI - tiras "away, apart"  
LAT - trans "on the other  
side"
384. MAO - kurutangi "stone beater" GREEK - kroteō "I beat"  
ACCAD - huṭāru "stick, rod"  
HEBR - hoṭer  
IE \* qret- LB.262
385. MAO - ma-katea "anxiety,  
apprehension" GREEK - kēdos "sorrow"  
HEBR - qādar "be in sorrow"  
IE \* kād- LB.189
386. MAO - neti, niti, neneti "toy  
dart" ARMEN - net "arrow"  
EAW - neki "a bulrush" HIT - nata "arrow, reed"
387. POLYNES - katoa "all, every" OI - śa-śvant "every, con-  
tinuous"  
GREEK - pant (\*qwant-)  
"all, whole"
388. MAO - mata "edge, point"  
mataahi "spit" ACCAD - meṭṭu "spit"  
HEBR - maṭṭeh "stick"
389. MAL - gedé, gedang "big" HEBR - gādōl "big, tall"
390. MAO - tāreere "to flow copiously"  
teretere "to flow, run, be  
liquid"  
torena "to overflow" ARAB - darra "to flow cop-  
iously, stream"
391. MAO - tara "side wall"  
tarawāhi "side or bank" ARAB - darf "side, flank,  
wing"
392. MAO - tipu "swelling, lump"  
tāpoa "abscess" ARAB - ṭafaha "to overflow,  
overflow"
393. MAO - tipi "to dress the surface  
of timber" ARAB - ṭāfin "superficial"  
ARAB - ṭafā u "to swim on  
the surface"
394. MAO - tupana "to spring, recoil" ARAB - ṭafara "to spring,  
jump"



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 395. MAO - tīpā, tūpā "dried up"            | HIT - tepšū "dry"   |
| 396. MAL - didik "to educate "              | LAT - docēre "to teach"<br>GREEK - didaskō "I teach"<br>IE * dek- LB.364        |
| 397. MAO - atirere, aturere "a sea-fish"    | LAT - attilus "a big fish<br>in the Po"<br>LET - āte "turbot"<br>GREEK - etelis |
| 398. MAL - katai, katik "dwarf, small"      | HEER - qātān "small"<br>IE * qat- LB.440  |
| 399. MAO - rata "sharp, cutting"            | ARAB - lahdān "sharp, pointed"  |
| 400. MAO - pātōtō "to beat, dash"           | HEER - pattīs "hammer"  |
| POLYNES - patu "to strike, beat,<br>thrash" |   |
| 401. MAO - pātotoi "chapped, crashed"       | ARAB - fatta "to crumble"<br>HEER - peter "spitting"<br>LB.953                  |

Indo-European W = Semitic B (in the interior of roots W) = Maori W, but H before O or U, Hawaiian W or H, other Polynesian languages V, Javan W, Malay B or W, Hova V, Samoan F before I, O, U.

- |      |                                       |  |
|------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 402. | JAV - wunku "be crooked"              | OI - vakra "crooked, bent"                     |
|      | TB - bukku "be crooked"               | ANGLO SAX - wōh "crooked"                      |
|      | MAL - bonko "hump"                    | LAT - (con)vexus "crooked"                     |
|      | HOVA - vukua "hump"                   | LIT - vingis "crookedness,<br>bow"             |
|      | MAL - benko "be crooked"              | NHG - Winkel "angle, corner"                   |
|      | MAO - wekoki "crooked, contorted"     | IE * weq/wenk/weng-                            |
| 403. | MAL - wankang "junk"                  | OI - vahana, vahitra "ship,<br>vehicle"        |
|      | TAG - banka "ship"                    |  |
|      | MAO - waka "canoe"                    | ENGL - wagon = NHG - Wagen                     |
|      | TON - vaka "ship"                     | LAT - vehī "to go by car, ship"                |
|      | HAW - wa'a "canoe"                    | HEBR - be'ir "draught-ox"<br>IE * weġh- LB.367 |
| 404. | JAV - wulu "fluff"                    | ENGL - wool = NHG-Wolle                        |
|      | TAG - bulu "fluff"                    | LET - vilna "wool"                             |
|      | MAL - bulu "fluff, wool"              | LAT - vellus "fleece"                          |
|      | TAG - imbulu "fluff"                  | OLD PRUSS - wilna "cloth"                      |
|      | HOVA - bulu "hair, feather"           | OI - vāla "(tail)hair"                         |
|      | MAO - hura "hair, feather"            | OIR - folt "hair"                              |
|      | HAW - hulu "feather, quill,<br>cloth" | IE * wel-                                      |
|      | MAO - weru "garment"                  | (Fleece was worn as garment)                   |
|      | SAM - fulu "hair, feather"            |  |



405. MAO - wera "burnt, hot"  
werawera "warm, to sweat"

SAM - vela "to be cooked, burn"

HAW - wela "the heat"

HOVA - uru "to burn"

JAV - urub "to be burning"

ENGL - NHG - warm  
HIT - war "to burn"

OS - variti "to cook"

ARAB - warā "to kindle"

uwār "the heat"

IE \* wer- LB.767

(Interchanges of U and W are possible in many languages)

406. HAW - walo, uwalo "to call,  
resound"  
waloīna "to call"

TON - valo "to call"

MAO - wawaro "murmur"

HIT - weriya "to call"

LAT - verbum "word"

ACCAD - ūrtu "command"

IE \* wer- LB.886

407. MAO - vari "watery"  
ware "viscous, fluid,  
spittle"

HAW - wale "slime, mucus"

TAH - vari "mud, filth"

PAUMOT - vari "a marsh"

CI - vāri "water"

TOKE - war "water"

ON - vari "water"

ARAB - balla "moisten"

IE \* (a)wer- LB.739

408. MAO - warahoe "false"  
whaka-wareware "to deceive"

TAH - vare "to be deceived"

MANG - varea "to be deceived"

LIT - vilti "to deceive"

MIR - fell "to cheat"

ARAB - walasa "to deceive,  
cheat"

IE \* wel- LB.768

409. MAO - rewa "to melt, float, be  
liquid"  
mo-rewa "afloat"

rēwai "to rain heavily"

MARQ - eeva "to melt, dissolve"

OI - sravat "river"

ARAB - rawiya IV "to  
water, irrigate"

HEER - rāwāh "to water"

IE \* sreū- LB.753

410. JAV - wilet "to entangle"      LAT - volvere "to turn,  
roll"
- TAG - biling "to turn"  
bilot "winding"
- MAI - belit "winding"
- TB - baling "winded"
- MAL, TB - balut "wrapped up"
- MAO - whaka-wiri "to twist, wring"  
wiri "to bore, twist"      IE \* wel- LB.86
411. MAO - warowaro "vigorous" (of  
growth)      LAT - valēre "to be vig-  
orous, strong, in good  
health"
- HCVA - veluna "to live"
- HAW - ola "life"      NHG - walten "to rule"
- MAO - ora "alive, safe, recover"      (Egypt - wr "magnate")
- NGD - ulih "to be able"      IE \* wal-
412. MAO - awa "river", au "current"  
awaawa "valley"      IE \* awe - in many names  
of rivers
- MORICRI - awa "river, channel"      LET - avuôts "source"
- MAO - awamate "riverbed left dry"      ENGL - wa-ter, RUSS - voda
- HAW - awa "harbor"      ARAB - wādīn "riverbed"
- MAL - awan "cloud"      LB.739
413. MAO - wero "to throw, pierce,  
spear"      IE \* wer - with enlargements:
- SAM - velo "to dart"      NHG - werfen "to throw"
- TAE - vero "to dart, throw a  
spear"      HEBR - yārāh "to throw"
- MAL - balang "to fling, hurl"  
(Because of JAV - balang per-  
haps borrowed from Greek -  
belos "dart")      (HEBR - y from w)  
LB.770



414. MAO - ware "careless"  
areware "unheedful,  
forgetful"  
whaka-ware "confusion"
- SAM - vale "fool, idiot"
- HOVA - ka-vale "pretended fool"
415. MAO - whaka-aweawe "lover"  
awata "to desire, grieve"  
awhai "spouse" (WH for W)
- SAM - fia "to desire"
- HAW - hia "to desire"
416. MAO - rawa "goods, property"  
rawaka "abundant,  
sufficient"
- HAW - lava "enough, sufficient"
- SAM - lava "payment for catching  
shark"
- TCN - lava "to obtain, conquer"
417. MAO - kiwa, kikiwa "black, dark"  
kiwikiwi "grey"
- TAH - ivaiva "dark"
418. TB - bisbison "tears"
- JAV - wewes "to ooze out"
- MAO - wai "water, liquid, oil"
419. MAL, TB - uap "vapor"
- JAV - uwab "vapor"
420. MAO - wara "to desire"  
warawara "desire, crave"
- MIR - faill "carelessness"
- ARAB - balīd "stupid, dull"
- (Egypt - wrd "to grow weary,  
tire")
- IE \* wel- LB.768
- LAT - avēre "to desire, wish"
- CORN - awell "desire"
- ARAB - hawiya "to love"
- wadda "to desire"
- IE \* awē(i)- LB.720
- NHG - Lohn "wages"
- LAT - lucrum "gain, profit"
- GREEK - (apo)lauō "I enjoy"
- ARAB - rabiha "I win"
- IE \* lāu- LB.817
- LAT - ob-scūrus "dark"
- OHG - scuwo "shadow"
- OI - skūmi "dusk"
- IE \* (s)geu- LB.511
- OI - vēsati "it melts"
- OI - weisa "swamp"
- LAT - vīrus (R from S),  
"slime, sap, liquid"
- IE \* weis-
- LAT - vapor "vapor"
- LAT - velle "to be willing"
- OI - vara "to desire"
- HEBR - bārār "to choose"
- IE \* wel- LB.806

421. TB - bitis "calf of the leg"  
TAG - binti "calf of the leg"  
NEG - Wade "calf of the leg"  
ARAB - baṭṭa "calf"  
IE \* wat- LB.459
422. MAL, JAV - awang "air space"  
TB - aoang "air space"  
CYMR - awel "wind, breath"  
GREEK - aura "breeze"  
HIT - huwanta "wind"  
IE \* (h)au-
423. MAO - aweawe "distant"  
BAL TIC - au "away"  
LAT - au(ferre) "to(carry)  
away"  
IE \* au- LB.720
424. JAV - weteng "belly"  
NGD - benteng "middle"  
LAT - venter "belly"  
HEER - beten = ACCAD - batnu=  
TAG - bituka "viscera"  
ARAB - baṭn "belly,viscera"  
JAV, MAL - badan "body"borrowed  
IE \* weten/utero- LB.973
425. JAV - wuli "ear of grain"  
MAL - bulir "ear of grain"  
OLD PRUSS - wolti "ear of  
grain"  
SERB - vlât "ear of grain"  
IE \* wel-
426. MAO - w(h)etoki "to come,go"  
whetoko "step, pace"  
whatl "ebb"  
ENGL - wade = NHG - waten  
LAT - vādere "to go,step"  
vadum "ford"  
(EG - wda "go,set out,proceed)  
ARMEN - gam "I come"  
IE \* wādh-
427. JAV - wenang "to have power"  
TB - monang "to win"(Dempw)  
ENGL - win = NHG - ge-winnen  
OI - vanati "he wins,wishes"  
JAV, MAL - menang "to win"  
GOTH - winja "food, pasture"  
MAO - honi "devour, graze"  
IE \* wen-  
SAM - fono "to eat"  
(EG - wnm "to eat")



428. JAV - wiya "to open" ARAB - bāna i "to sever"  
 TAG - bijak "to separate, sever" HEER - bayin "between"  
 (EG - win "push away, set aside") IE \* wi-(prefix) "asunder"  
 LB.774
429. MAL - burut "hernia" = NGD ENGL - wart = NHG - Warze  
 LAT - verrūca "wart"  
 OHG - werna "varicose vein"  
 IE \* wer- for swellings
430. MAO - whai "settled, resident, possessing" RUSS - vitatj "to dwell"  
 SAM - fai "to possess, get" HEER - bayit = ACCAD - bîtu  
 "house"  
 IE \* wei- LB.619
- (W and WH are sometimes interchanged in Maori, and W and F in Samoan)
431. MAO - whai "to follow, persue, aim at" OI - vayati "he drives, persues, strives"  
 whiu "to drive, cause to, hunt up"
- HAW - haia, haikai "to follow, persue" LIT - vejū "I follow, hunt"  
 IE \* wei-
432. MAO - whekawheka "garment" OIR- figim "I weave"  
 TAG - bakol "basket" = MAL, JAV OI - vāgurā "net, yarn"  
 IE \* weg-

Indo-European EH = Semitic B = Malayan B (Hova V) = Maori  
WH = Sansan, Tongan F (in Maori H before O or U) = Hāh H. Also  
in Greek and Latin IE. EH has become F.

433. MAO - whara "to be eaten" LAT - far "spelt"  
wharaka "to take food" CIR- bairgen "bread"  
horu, horonga "to swallow" HEBR - bārāh "to eat"
- SAM - folo "to swallow" biryāh "food"
- NGD - bari "food from rice" bar "corn, grain"
- HOVA - vari "rice" IE \* bhar/bhor- LB.79
- PPN - fara "pandanus"
434. TCN - nenefu "dimness, dull" LAT - nebula = NEG - Nebel  
"mist"
- SAM - fa'a-nefunefu "to be misty" GREEK - nefos "mist, cloud"
- MAO - nehu "mist, steam" OI - nabhas "mist, cloud"  
ānehu "misty, foggy" IE \* nebh- LB.331
- (In the interior of words LAT B for F)
435. JAV - bule "to be white" CELT - belo "white"
- MAL - bulai "albino" ENGL - ball (horse)
- MAO - horotea "pale"  
(tea "white") GREEK - falos "white"
- MAL - balar "albino" ALBAN - balash "white horse"
- IE \* bhel-
436. MAO - whara "a mat" GREEK - formos "mat, basket"
- whiriwhiri "to weave" fāros "cloth"
- whirirua "a large basket"
- TAG - birang "a cloth" HIT - parn, pir "house"
- TB - bale "a hut" (Huts were twisted; ENGL  
wand has got MHG Wand "wall")
- MAL - barung-barung "a hut"
- SAM - fale = MA - whare "house" (EG - pr "house?")  
IE \* bher-
437. JAV, MAL - bakar "to roast, bake" ENGL - bake = MHG - backen  
(K instead of G) GREEK - fōgō "I roast"  
IE \* bhōg-



438. MAO - where "to hoot"  
 horu "to yell"

ENGL - the bell  
 NHG - bellen "to bark"  
 HEBR - ābal = ARAB - abala  
 "to lament"  
 IE \* bhel-

439. MAO - ta-whera "a leaf"

GREEK - fyllon "a leaf"

TB - bulung "a leaf"

LAT - folium "a leaf"

HQVA - vululuna "young leaves"

NHG - Blatt "a leaf"  
 IE \* bhel-

440. SAM - fasi "to split, a piece"

ARAB - bazala "to split, bore"

MAO - wahi "to break, split, part"  
 (W for WH)  
 wāwahi "to split, divide"

OI - babhasti "he chews"  
 GREEK - psōkhō "I grind"  
 psāfos "flint, pebble"

TAH - vahi "to split, open"

IE \* bhes-

441. MAO - rawhi, rarawhi "to seize, grasp,  
 hold firmly"

OI - labhatē "he grasps, holds"  
 GREEK - lafyron "booty, spoil"  
 LIT - lôbis "goods, possession"  
 IE \* labh-

442. SAM - fai "to speak, say"

GREEK - fēmi "I speak, say"

MAO - whaiā "to bewitch, spell"

RUSS - bajati "to tell, heal"

MAO - whaha, TB - baba "mouth"

IE \* bhā- LB.705

TAH - vaha, HQVA - vava "mouth"

MAO - whaiki "make a formal speech"

443. SAM - fua, TAG - bunga "fruit"

GREEK - fyton "plant, child"

MAL, TB - bunga "flower"

HEBR - ye-būl "growth, crop"

MAO, -HAW - hua "fruit"

IE \* bheu/bhwa- LB.871

444. SAM - fafo "outside"

OI - bahis "outside, out of"

MAO - waho "outside"  
 whiwhiu "to keep away"

LIT - bē "without"  
 IE \* bhe-

445. SAM - foto "the barbed bone in the  
 tail of the skate"

LAT - fodere "to dig"  
 LIT - bedu "I sting, dig, bore"  
 HITT - padda "to dig"

MAO - hoto "a wooden spade"

TAH - hoto "a kind of spear"

SLAV - bodl "thorn"  
 IE \* bhedh-

446. MAO - wharona "to move quickly"  
 TB - buru "to hunt"  
 JAV - buru "to pursue"  
 SA'A - huru "to run"  
 GREEK - feromai "I run"  
 OI - bharatē "he runs"  
 MIR - bras "quick, impetuous"  
 IE \* bher-
447. MAO - tā-whiti "snare, trap"  
 whitoki, whitiki "to tie"  
 hōtiki "to tie, fasten with cords"  
 ENGL - bind = NHG - binden  
 OI - badhnāti "he binds"  
 IE \* bhendh-
- HAW - haki'i "to tie"
448. MAO - whati "be bent at an angle"  
 whatianga "bend of the arm,  
 elbow"  
 whawhati "to bend, fold"  
 whatinga "flight"  
 ALBAN - bint "I bend"  
 ENGL - bend  
 OI - jñu-bādḥ "bowing a knee"  
 IE \* bhedh-
449. MAO - wherū "ill, inactive, weaken"  
 wheroku "become faint, decline"  
 whāraki "sore, ill"  
 OB - bolēti "be ill" Bulg.  
 OC - bal "illness" Corm.  
 NHG - blöde "weak, faint"  
 IE \* bh(e)leu- LB.556
- SAM - fela "a disease of the eye"  
 HAW - helei "inflamed"
450. MAO - āwheo "halo, be surrounded by  
 a halo"  
 awhi "to embrace"  
 awhe "to encircle"  
 āwhio "round about"  
 LAT - amb "round about"  
 GREEK - amfi "on either side"  
 IE \* ambhi "round about"
- TON - afeafei "to warp or coil round the body"
451. TB - bukal "to bubble"  
 TG - bukal "source"  
 SAM - fanga "bay"  
 MAO - whanga "bay, stretch of water"  
 NHG - Bach "brook"  
 ARAB - na-ba'a "to gush"  
 ACCAD - nambau "gush"  
 IE \* bhog- LB.371
452. MAL - bunuh "killed"  
 HOVA - vunu "slain"  
 TAG - buno "fight"  
 GOth - banja "blow, wound"  
 OIR- bari "murderer"  
 ben "wound"
- MAO - whanowhanoā "vexation"  
 (EG - fana "be weak, faint")  
 AVEST - banta "ill"  
 IE \* bhen-



453. TAG - bitak "split, cleave"

JAV - betak "fire wood"

(EG - fdk "sever, divide, part")

MAL - bedah "cleft, split"

454. MAO - whawhai "fight"  
whei "quarrel, enemy"  
= whewhei

455. MAO - āwhiwhi "near"

456. MAO - wheriko "lightning"

457. TON - foi "coward, timid"

HAW - pi-hoihoi "talk confusedly"

458. SAM - foa "to chip"  
fuata "handle of a spear"

HAW - hoa "to strike, beat"

MOA - hoa "to aim a blow at"

459. NGD - bulao "gold"

TAG - bulao "to be red"

460. TB - bola "split"

MAL - bela "split"

SAM - fela "to open the eye"

461. MAO - wharewhare "overhanging"

LAT - findere "to split"

OI - bhēdāmi "I split"

ENGL - to bite - NEG - beissen

IE \* bheid-LB.405, 439

RUSS - boy "fight"

SLAV - biti "to beat"

AVEST - byente "they beat"

IE \* bhei-

NEG - bei "near"

ARAB - bi "near" LB.81

HEBR - bārāq "lightning"

ACCAD - barāqu = ARAB - barāqa  
"to flash"

OI - bhraśatē "it flashes"

IE \* bherek- LB.91

OI - bhayatē "he fears"

OS - bojati "to fear" SLAV

ARAB - bahita "be confused"

IE \* bhoi- LB.691

ENGL - to beat

OISL - bauta "to beat, strike"

LAT - fūstis "stick, cudgel"

IE \* bhau-

LAT - flāvus "reddish yellow,  
golden yellow, blond"

fulvus "reddish yellow"

IE \* bhlēwo-

GREEK - faros "the plough"

farsos "a deal"

IE \* bher- LB.73

ENGL - to brink

OISL - barm "edge, brink"

IE \* bher-en/en LB.963

62. MAO - whanganga "fathom"

ARAB - bā<sup>c</sup> "fathom"  
GREEK - pēkhys "yard, elbow"  
IE \* bhāgu- LB. 370

63. NGD - bure "foam"

GREEK - afros "foam"

TAG - bula "foam"

HOVA - vuri "foam"

64. MAO - whererei "be born, stand out"

NHG - ge-bāren "give birth"  
ARAM - bar "son"  
IE \* bher- LB.75

In Semitic one cannot see whether B is related with IE, BH, or W, at the beginning of words. Therefore, the following comparisons are not certain:

65. MAO - whānau "be born, stand out"

HEBR - bēn, ARAB - ibn "son"

SAM - fanau "offspring, children"

66. MAO - whaihanga "to build"

SEMIT - bayit "house"

67. SAM - fetu - MAO - whetū "star"

ARAB - bada "to appear"

MAL - bintang, TB - bittang "star"

baduha "come suddenly"

SAM - fetu "to appear"



Chapter VIII

Indo-European S, Semitic S, Š, Z = Malayan S = Polynesian H (SAM S).

468. MAL, JAV, TB = sapu "broom, to sweep" OI = swapū "a broom"  
 HOVA = safu "to sweep" OISL = sōfl "a broom"  
 SAM = safu "broom"(fl) HITT = šupī "clean"  
 isupē "mucus from the nose" ARAB = safara "to clean"  
 HAW = hupe "mucus from the nose" ACCAD = šabātu "to sweep"  
 IE \* swep- LB.637
469. MAL, JAV = sangit "scorched" ENGL = to singe = NEG = sengen  
 TB = soksok "burnt" OS = sočilo "oven"  
 MAO = hangehange "quite dry" HITT = šanhuwai "to roast"  
 hangī "earth oven" ARAB = ša'ala "to kindle"  
 saqara "to singe"  
 IE \* senq- LB.354
470. TB, TAG = sulo "torch" OI = svarati "it shines"  
 JAV = suluh "light" LIT = svelti "to smoulder"  
 SAM = sulu "torch" NEG = schwelen "to smoulder"  
 TON = hulu "torch" HEBR = šāraf "to burn"  
 MAO = huru "to glow(sun)" ACCAD = šarāpu "to burn, kindle"  
 ahuru "warm" IE \* swel- LB.831  
 (EG = srl "warm(th)") (IE sāwel "the sun")
471. MAL, TB = sama "together, same" ENGL = same, OI = sam "together"  
 TON = sama "a companion" GOTH = samana "together"  
 MAO = hama "to gather" GREEK = hama "together"  
 (EG = smay "companion") ARAB = zamil "companion, fellow"  
 (EG = sma "associate") IE \* sem- LB. 657
472. TB = sirat "twisted" LAT = serilia "ropes"  
 MAL = sirat "to tie" serere "to tie, join"  
 SAM = sele "to snare, a snare" ACCAD = serdu "a rope"  
 TAH = here "a string" ARAB = sarada "to join together"  
 MAO = āhere "a snare", tāhere "to tie" HEBR = šārag "to twist, tie"  
 IE \* ser- LB.839

473. SAM - Sogisogi "to smell"

TON - hogi "to smell, sniff"

MAO - hongī "to smell, sniff"

HAW - honi "to smell, sniff"

474. MAO - heke "to descend" = hokio  
whaka-hinga "to let down"

MANG - heke "to fall down"

SAM - se'e "to slip, slide, glide"

475. SAM - so'o "to join, follower"

MAO - whaka-hiku "to follow on"

TON - hoko "next, nearest"

476. MAL - semai "the seed"

JAV - semi "to sprout"

FIJ - isosomi "a young plant"

477. TAG - suksok "inserted"

HOVA - susuka "inserted, attached"

478. SAM - so'ona "carelessly"

MAO - hākiki, hakurea "lazy"  
hakurara "lazy, slovenly"  
hākawa "fool"  
hākoro, pā-hake "old man"

479. MAL - kasut "shoe"

MAO - kahu "garment, surface"  
whaka-kākahu "to clothe"

LAT - sāgīre "to trace, track,  
feel"

ENGL - seek, NHG - suchen (dog)

HITT - šanḫ "to seek, try"

HEBR - šā'ah "to observe"  
IE \* san<sup>c</sup> LB. 1015

ENGL - sink, NHG - senken, sinken  
ARMEN - ankanim "I fall, decrease"

ARAB - sāgsāga "enter in the earth"

IE \* seng<sup>v</sup>-

LAT - sequi "to follow"

OI - sacatē "he follows"

LIT - sekū "I follow"  
IE \* seq<sup>w</sup>-

LAT - semen, NHG - Same "seed"

OSLAV - sēmp "a seed"

HEBR - šim "to plant"

OI - saktā "sticking, clinging"

LIT - sēgti "to stick, cling"  
IE \* seg- LB. 588

LAT - sēgnis "lazy, slow"

HEBR - sākah "to neglect, forget"  
sākal "to act as a fool"  
IE \* sēq- LB. 924  
(EG - šm "to forget")

HEBR - kāśah "to cover"

ARAB - kasā u "to clothe"  
UG - ksy "to cover, clothe"



480. SAM - sinā "grey, white(hair)"

MAO - hina "white hair"

HAW, TAH - hina "grey(hair)"

MAL - sinar "ray, beam"

LAT - senex "old(man)"

OI - sana "old"

ARMEN - hin "old"

ARAB - asann "older"  
IE \* sen- LB.577

481. TAG, TB - sala "error, mistake, fault"

MAO - hara "to violate tabu, sin"

HAW - hala "sin"

SAM - sala "to be wrong"

ARAB - zalal "error, mistake"

zalla "to slide, slip"

ACCAD - anzillu "abomination"

IE \* sel- LB.660

482. TAG, TB, JAV - suligi "a spear"

MAL - seligi "a spear"

OIR - slog "a spear"

OI - sarjati "he lets off,  
shoots"

IE \* selg- LB.661

483. MAL - lesu "faint, feeble"  
kelésa "lazy, indifferent"

MAO - rohea "ennumi, weary"

HAW - loha "sullen, spiritless"  
lohi "slow, tardy, late"

GOTH - lasiws "faint, feeble"

OISL - lasinn "feeble, destroyed"

EULG - los "bad, evil, ugly"

IE \* les- LB.824

484. SAM - si'i "to quote"

HAW - ha'i "to say"  
ha'ina "saying"

MAO - hikohiko "to recite genealogy"

NEG - sagen = ENGL - say

LIT - sekù "I tell"  
LAT - (in)sece "tell!"

IE \* seq-

485. SAM - sua "liquid, juice" susu "wet"  
sau = TAH - hau "dew"

FLI - susu "to suckle"

MAO - hauare, hāware "saliva"

MAL - sawah "watered rice field"

LAT - sūcus "a sap"  
sūgere "to suckle"

GREEK - hyei "it rains"

ARAB - zūm "a juice"

(EG - swr "drink")

IE \* seu- LB.102,648

86. MAL, JAV - sular "a shoot"  
 TAG - sulol "a shoot"  
 MAO - ko-hura = kō-huri "a sapling"  
 FIJ - suli "a shoot"  
 HEBR - šoreš "a root"  
 ACCAD - šursu, ARAB - širš  
 "a root"  
 ARAB - sulala "offsprings"  
 HIT - šurka "a root"  
 IE \* swer- LB.641
87. TAG - sapot "a dead's dress"  
 TB - saput "a shroud"  
 MAL - saput "to cover"  
 (cf. ACCAD - sapādu "to mourn")  
 LAT - sepelire "to bury"  
 OI - saparyati "he revere"  
 HEBR - sāfad "to deplore, lament"  
 IE \* sep- LB.109
88. MAL - sinu "a nerve"  
 senar "a chord, string"  
 NHG - Sehne - ENGL - sinew  
 AVEST - hinu "a band, fetter"  
 (EG - šnw "net, meshes")  
 LET - pa-sainis "a snare"
89. MAL - lisu "a fold"  
 lisut "wrinkled"  
 OHG - lesa "a wrinkle"  
 NHG - Ge-leise "a rut, track, rails"  
 MAO - rehe "fold, wrinkle"  
 pū-rehe "wrinkled"  
 ral "ribbed, furrowed"  
 LAT - līra "a furrow"  
 IE \* leis-
90. SAM - saosaoa "fast"  
 MAO - hao "to steer a canoe"  
 whaka-hauhau "to hasten, order,  
 urge on, direct"  
 ARAB - šawil "fast"  
 (EG - swt "force (of wind)")  
 LIT - sukùs "quick"  
 OI - suvati "he drives, urges on"  
 sava "order, impulsion"  
 IE \* scu-
91. MAL - pasir "sand"  
 JAV, TB - pasir "shore"  
 RUSS - pesok "sand"  
 OI - pañsu "dust, sand"  
 IE \* pes- LB.610
92. SAM - solo "swift, be swift"  
 MAO - horo "quick, to run, flee, escape"  
 HAW - holo "to run, sail, ride, flow, slide"  
 (EG - šrš "to hurry")  
 OI - sarati "it flows, runs"  
 ARAB - sarā'ī "to flow, quick"  
 IE \* ser LB.567, 647



493. MAL - kasan "a rafter"  
 SAM - 'aso "small rods or rafters  
 in the roof"  
 MAO - kahokaho "batten, rail"  
 EFU - kaso "a rafter"
494. MAL - susu "udder, mother's breast"  
 SAM - susu "breast"  
 TON - kuhu "breasts, suckle"
495. SAM - sese "wrong, incorrect"  
 MAO - hē "wrong, mistake"  
 TAH - he "an error, mistake"
496. MAL - selap "Inconscious, obsessed"  
 ENGL - sleep = NEG - schlafen  
 IE \* slap/b- LB.68
497. SAM - sa'a "to dance"  
 MAO - haka "to dance, sing a song"  
 MANG - hakaema "a recital"  
 ENGL - sing = NHG - singen  
 IE \* song<sup>h</sup>- LB.590
498. SAM - sa "holy, sacred, forbidden"  
 sa'o "right, correct"  
 MAO - hako "straight, erect"  
 LAT - sacer "holy"  
 HIT - šaklai "custom, rite"  
 IE \* sak- LB.591
499. MAL - sarsu "big basket"  
 HEBR - sal = ARAB - sall "basket"  
 LAT - salix "a willow"
500. MAL, JAV, TB - sarung "covering, skirt,  
 sheath"  
 HIT - ešri "a woolen fleece"  
 (Fleece as a garment)
501. SAM - sasa'e "the east"  
 HAW - hikina "to the east"  
 ARAB - šarq "east, sunrise"
502. MAL - sasak "fold, pen, twisted wall"  
 HEBR - soq "hut, tabernacles"  
 LB.982
503. MAL, JAV - pasang "flood-tide"  
 MAO - pahi "to well up, spring"  
 ARAB - fazza "to well up, spring"

04. TAG - asawa "husband, wife"  
NGD - sawe "the wife"
05. TAG - sawa "to be satiate"  
TB -sombu "satiated"  
sa "to be satiate"  
(EG - saw "satiety")
06. MAL - sesapan "suckling, drinking"  
LAT - sapa, ENGL - sap, NHG - Saft  
ARAB - safata "to suckle"  
IE \* sap/sab- LB.616
07. SAM - salu'u "to shake"  
HAW - haalulu "a trembling(earthquake)"  
MAO - hirori "to walk with trembling  
knees, stagger"
08. MAO - pakihiwi "shoulder"  
OI - paksa "shoulder, wing"  
MAL - pikul "carry on the shoulder"  
pikulan "a load"  
RUSS - pacha "armpit"  
MAO - pikan "carry on the back"
09. SAM - salu "to sweep, broom"  
soloi "to wipe"  
GREEK - saron "a broom"  
syrfos "sweepings"  
MAO - horoi "to cleanse, wash, wipe"  
ACCAD - šarabutu "to drift, sweep"  
IE \* swer-bh-
10. SAM - sula "a song of thanks"  
MAO - hura "to spell, bewitch"  
LAT - sermo "a talk"  
HAW - hula "to sing and dance"  
ENGL - to swear  
IE \* swer- LB.643
11. MAL - sérah "red"  
HEBR - šered "red chalk"  
HAW - hela "redness"  
ACCAD - sarmadu "poppy"  
MAO - hōrū "red ochre"  
harare "red membrane"  
LET - sarks "reddish"  
IE \* ser/sor- LB.570
12. MAL - isim-isim "a spell"  
GREEK - hieros "powerful, holy"  
MAO - ihi "power, charm"  
OI - isira "strong, active"  
HAW - ihi "sacred, holy"  
HIT - išša "to create, work"  
TAH - ihi "skill, wisdom"  
IE \* eis- LB. 897



513. MAL, NGD - kasih "love"  
kesian "compassion, pity"

514. SAM - gasegase "to be ill"

HAW - nae "sickness"

MAO - nhahengahe "weak, wasted"  
(Sometimes NG for N)

515. MAL - seni "work of art, creation"

MAO - hanga "to make, build"

HAW - hana "work, labor, job"

MAO - hionga "doing, undertaking"

516. MARQ - hiko "to take by force"

MAO - hikaka "rash, brisk"  
hikiko "brisk, quick"

MAI - ségak "brisk, dashing"

517. MAL - seri "splendor, majesty"

SAM - sili "best, highest, principal"

TON - hihili "better, more valuable"  
(EG - sr "nobleman")

HEBR - hāsāq "to love, adhere"

GREEK - nosos "sickness"

HEBR - mās "to be ill"

ARAB - sanna "to form, build"

HIT - senna "to finish"

GREEK - hanyō "I finish"

IE \* sen-

OI - sahas "force, victory"

NEG - siegen "be victorious"

HIT - šakmriya "to overpower"

IE \* segh- LB.599

HEBR - šar "prince, aristocratic"

ACCAD - šarru "king"

ARAB - šarīf "noble, famous"

HIT - šarru "above"

When a Polynesian word has no obvious counterpart in a language that has retained S, the etymology becomes rather uncertain. Among many possible examples we propose only the following:

a) MAO-parihi, paruhi "a stone similar to flint"

NEG - Fels "a rock"  
LB.52

b) MAO - hori "to cut, split"

LAT - serra "a saw"  
ARAB - saraha "to cut in pieces"

c) MAO - hore "bald, bare, deficient"

ARAB - zult "nudity"

d) MAO - rehe "expert, deft person"

ARAB - rasīd "clever, reasonable"

e) MAO - abu "to foster, tend, fashion"

ARAB - asā u "to care for, nurse"

f) MAO - kohuki "to think over, consider"

ARAB - hasaba "to count, reckon"  
HEBR - hāsāb "to think, reckon"  
EG - hsb "to count, reckon"

g) MAO - kōhu "seaweed"	ARAB - ḥašīš "weeds, grass" LB.625
h) MAO - ŋiha "to burn"	HIT - ḥašī "on the hearth" LB.318
i) MAO - ŋohe "strong, robust"	ARAB - ʿazīz "strong" LB.1013
j) MAO - hoko "to buy, sell"	HEBR - ʿākar "to buy" LB.591
k) MAO - peha "to boast"	ARAB - fašara "to boast"
l) MAO - tihi "a feast"	IE * dhēs: LAT - fēstus "festive"
m) MAO - poha "full"	HEBR - piśśāh "plenty,fulness"
n) MAO - hema "left hand"	HEBR - ʿemōl "left hand"
o) MAO - kōhi "to collect, gather"	ARAB - qašša "to collect"
p) MAO - koha "to spare, economise"	HEBR - ḥāśak "to spare"
q) MAO - kaha "an edge"	ARAB - ḥašiya "an edge, border"
r) MAO - kāhua "form, appearance"	ARAB - kasm "form, figure, shape"
s) MAO - kohe "to talk nonsense"	HEBR - kesīl "stupid, silly"
t) MAO - kehi "to defame" whaka-koha "to find fault with"	HEBR - kāʿas "to grieve, vex" LB.376
u) MAO - keha "pale, dim, whitish"	HEBR - kāśaf "to be pale" LB.617
v) MAO - pohane "lust, indecent, love" hanahana "pudenda muliebria"	HEBR - zānāh "to whore" ARAB - zanā i "to whore"
w) MAO - ihi "coward, shudder"	ARAB - ayisa "to despair"
x) MAO - hūkui "to rub, scrub"	ARAB - sāka u "to rub, scrub"
y) MAO - ngaha "lizard"	HIT - ḥarziyalla "lizard"



Chapter IX

Malayan-Polynesian H = Semitic H

In Indo-European languages this sound disappeared, except in Hittite, where it is represented by H. H is often dropped without any obvious reason. In Semitic it is less distinctly pronounced than in English or German. NGD - amok "amuck" corresponds to TAG - hamok; MAL, JAV - arum, NGD - harum, must be related to GREEK - aroma "a fragrant spice". TAG - hasa, MAL - asak "to sharpen" is certainly borrowed from an IE - satem language: LET - ass "sharp, pointed" and LAT - acuere "to sharpen" come from IE \* ak-. Dempwolff apparently did not regard these words as borrowings, nor MAL enti "to cease", FIJ - oti "to bring to an end"; he reconstructed a pMP form hanti "to finish, cease", but it is more likely a borrowing from OI - anta = English - end, and he connects MAL - antu "ghost" with NGD - hantu/en "bad ghosts".

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 518. MAO - hai, kihai "not"                             | HEER - ayin "not, nothing"        |
| 519. MAO - hau "wind", hawa "gills"                     | ARAB - hawā "air, wind, climate"  |
| MARQ - hau "air"  | haugā "stormy wind"               |
| MAL - hawa "wind, climate"                              | HIT - huwant "wind"<br>LB.688     |
| 520. MAO - hau "eager, brisk"                           | ARAB - hawiya "to love"           |
| MAL - haus "thirsty"                                    | hawan "the love"                  |
| hawa "eagerness"  | LAT - avēre "to desire"<br>LB.720 |
| 521. MAL - hati "liver, heart, feeling"                 | GREEK - ētor "heart"              |
| MAO - ate "liver, heart, spirit"<br>(EG - haty "heart") | ētron "belly"                     |
| 522. TAG - hatol "counsel"                              | HIT - handāi "to order, arrange"  |
| JAV - atur "order"                                      | hattatar "wise counsel"           |
| MAL - atur "regulated"                                  | ARAB - handana "to put in order"  |
| SAM - atu "rank"  |                                   |

523. MAO - uta "inland"  
MAL - utan "forest"  
(Dempwolff: hutan) HIT - utne "country"
524. TAG - hulo "beginning, upper river"  
SAM - ulu "the head" HIT - halanta "head"  
MAO - uru "head, top, chief" (HIT - A can be IE O)
525. TAG - halaman "garden" HIT - hālī "hurdle for cattle"  
MAL - alaman "outer court"
526. TAG, NGD - halo "pestle" HEBR - hālam "to push, strike"  
MAL - alu "rice stamp" HIT - hullāī "to knock down"  
LB.1025
527. TAG - hapo "to be exhausted" ARAB - hafā u "to be weak and hungry"
528. (D - halap) HEBR - allūf "friend, companion"  
SAM - alofa "to love" ENGL - love = GERMAN - lieben  
MAO - aloha "to love" IE \* leubh-  
NGD - harap "to hope" LB.880  
TB - arop "to expect"
529. MAO - homokai "hunger, hungry" ARAB - hanaḡ "hunger"  
hamiḡa "to be hungry"
530. MAO - hāparu "to desecrate" ARAB - hafā u "to sin"  
hapiro "violation of taboo" hafwa "a sin"
531. MAO - hārua "depression, valley" HIT - hāri "valley"  
HAW - holu "the depths of the sea"  
holua "to glide down"  
MAO - hōrua "to descend"



532. (D halut')

TAG - halusan "gold wire"

TS - halus "to be fine"

JAV, -MAL - alus "to be fine"

533. MAO - hāmā "faded"  
hama "to be consumed"

534. MAO - haki "meek, of no account"  
hakihakiā "worthless"  
mahaki "to reduce, lessen"

535. MAO - hau "property, spoils"

536. TS - adop "front"

TAG - harap "front"

HOVA - atriaka "front"

MAO - aro "front"

537. MAO - akeake "poor land"  
hahake "naked, bare"

538. MAO - akiaki "to urge on"

MANG - akiaki "to press"

MAO - heke "to migrate"

539. MAL - ekur, ekor "tail"

MAO - hiku "tail"

TOM - hiku "end"

EFU - iku "to end"

540. MAO - hū "hollow, natural depression"

ARAB - halhal "fine, thin"

halasa "to grow lean"

LIT - ālkti "to be hungry"  
LB 687

ARAB - hamada "to be extinguished, shrink, relax"

ARAB - haḡin "low, mean"  
hugna "meanness"

ANGLO-SAX - ōd "property, wealth"  
HEER - ōn, hōn "wealth"  
IE. \* au-dh- LB. 889

HIT - hant "front side"

hanza "in front of"

LAT - ante "before"

(Dempw :handep)

LAT - egēre "to fail, want"  
UG - akt "need"

HEER - hāḡah "to push"

ARAB - haḡara "to emigrate"

LAT - agere "to drive"  
IE. aḡ- LB 682

HEER - āhūr "the back"

ARAB - aḡar "behind, back"  
LB 931

ARAB - hūta, hauta "depression"

1. MAO - hakiki "insulting, offensive"  
haku haku "to grumble at, annoy,  
tease"  
haku "to complain"
2. MAO - hewa "bald"  
huatea "childless"
3. (D hila)  
TB - ila "shame"  
TAG - hiya "shame"
4. MAO - hau "to be heard, famous,  
illustrious"
5. MAO - hote "to chatter, jabber"
6. MAO - hāmeme "to murmur, mutter,  
grumbel"
7. MAL - anjam "to weave"  
TAG - hanai "anzetteln"  
(D - hanaj "anzetteln")
8. (D - hanūd)  
NGD - hanūt "to float"  
MAL - amut "to float"  
MAO - mānu "to float"
9. JAV - adi "to be excellent"  
TAG - hari "to be a ruler"  
HOVA - andriana "ruler"  
(D - ha(n)di)
50. MAO - hatete "fire" might be related to  
HIT - handāiś "heat"

ARAB - haḡā u "to abuse, insult,  
mock"

ARAB - habila "to be bereaved  
of the son"  
GREEK - eūnis "bereaved, deprived"  
LB. 701

HIT - ḥalīḥlā "to but to shame"

LAT - audire "to hear"  
LB. 702

ARAB - hitr "chatter"

ARAB - hamasa "to murmur, whisper"

ALBAN - ent, int "I weave"

IE \* an-t-

GERMAN - Ente "duck"

LAT - anat "duck"

IE \* anat-

HEBR - bādār "splendor, mag-  
nificence, honor"

AVEST - ātarš "fire"



Chapter X

Proto-Malayan-Polynesian D and ɖ (Dempwolff)

Dempwolff inferred the sound ɖ to explain the correspondence of Javanese ɖ, TB and MAL ɖ with TAG L and Polynesian L/R. But there exist other words with ɖ in Malayan dialects and T in Polynesian (see Chapter V) and exceptions (no. 556). This distinction of Dempwolff is sometimes problematic, because Dempwolff's presumed pMF ɖ is in Javanese sometimes ɖ, sometimes ɖ. We think this inconsistency to be the effect of immigrations and intermixture of tribes. It should be remembered that in oldest Indian L might represent ɖ of Sanskrit. Dempwolff's ɖ as well as ɖ correspond to Semitic-IB ɖ:

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 551. (Dempwolff: ɖwa)      | IE * dwō(u) = ENGEL - two        |
| MAL/TB - ɖa "two"          | LAT - duo, GREEK - dyo           |
| FOVA - ɖa "two"            | OI - ɖva                         |
| SAM, PAW - ɖa "two"        | NEG - ɖei                        |
| MAO, TAR - ɖa "two"        |                                  |
| 552. (D - ɖamjan)          | HEBR - ɖamāh "to be quiet"       |
| JAV - ɖandem "to be quiet" | HIT - ɖandem "deaf"              |
| TAG - ɖilila "to brood"    |                                  |
| 553. (D - ɖadara)          | ARAB - ɖamāsa "darkness"         |
| NGD - ɖerem "to be dark"   | ACCAD - ɖam "dark"               |
| TAG - ɖilila "shadow"      | LB 412                           |
| TON - ɖolo "shadow"        |                                  |
| 554. (D - ɖalat')          | HEBR - ɖalaf "to glide, drop"    |
| TB - ɖolos "to glide"      | ARAB - ɖalafa "to trickle, leak" |
| TAG - ɖilis "to strip off" | LB 382                           |
| 555. (D - ɖanaɐ)           | OI - ɖam "drop, dew"             |
| TB - ɖano "pond"           | OSSET - ɖon "water, river"       |
| FOVA - ɖanu "water"        | RUSS - ɖon, ɖelt "damvies"       |
| SAM - ɖano "lake"          | LB 707                           |

56. MAL - darah, TB - daro "blood"  
MAL - toto, HAW - koko "blood"
57. (D - dahan, da<sup>c</sup>un, ddaven)  
TB - daon "leaf"  
TAG - dahon, lain "leaf"  
MAL - daun "leaf"  
MAO - rau "leaf"
58. (D - dikih)  
JAV - dikih "to be small"  
EFU - liki "to be small"  
MAO - riki "small, few"  
HAW - li<sup>c</sup>i "small, tiny"
59. (D - udan)  
RUSS - udan "rain"  
TAG - ulan "rain"  
HOVA - urana "rain"  
EFU - ua "rain"
60. (D - hudi)  
TAG - huli "posterior part"  
MAL - udi "behind"  
SAM - m/uli "posterior part"  
MAO - m/uri "the rear, hind part"  
MAL - undur "to go back"
- EG - ddi "haematite"
- ARAB - dauh "twig"  
IE \* dwigh "twig"  
LB 887
- ARAB - diqq "thin, small"  
HEBR - daq "fine, small"  
ACCAD - daqu "small, thin"  
diqdiqu "a small bird"
- OI - udān "water"  
RUSS - voda, ENGL - water  
ARAB - wādīn "river"  
LB 739
- IE \* ud - ENGL - out, with the comparative  
OI - utara "later, more behind" =  
GREEK - hysteros

In the following examples Dempwolff put pMP D:

61. TAG - dakdak "a blow"  
TB - dakdak "to hammer"
- HEBR - dākā "to blow, smash"  
LB 398



562. TAG - dapit "side"

ARAB - daff "side"

HIT - tapuvaš "side, rib"

563. TAG - dapog "hearth"

ARAB - daffāya "oven"

MAL - TB - dapur "hearth"

dafi'a "to be warm"

TON - lafu "kitchen"

SAM - afu "to be hot"

564. TAG - dato "high priest"

HIT - tazzelli "anointed priest"  
(in HIT T can stand for D,  
and Z for T)

TE - datu "spell-priest"

MAL - datu "head of kin"

Friedrich thinks this word  
to be Hurrite.

SAM - latu "architect"

565. MAL - dekap "to embrace"

HIT - taggaliya "to embrace,  
enclose" (gg for k)  
IE \* dek-

TE - dahop "to embrace"

566. MAL - dalih "pretext"

ARAB - dalla II "to prove"

TAG - dahil "proof, argument"

GREEK - dolos "ruse"

TE - si/dalian "pretext"

ANGLO-SAX - talian "to reckon"

567. TE - daup "to be feeble, weak"

HEBR - dāweh "feeble, sick"

TAG - dahop "to be in need"

ARAB - dawan "sickness"

568. JAV - dampul "cement"

ARAB - dabiqa "to glue, stick"

MAL - dampul "pitch"

HEBR - dābaq "to glue, stick, paste"  
LB 407

NGD - dampul "pitch"

569. TAG - dunong "cleverness"

HEBR - dōn "to rule"

JAV - ke-dungan "be endowed"

ādōn "lord"

570. JAV - dekung "to bend, stoop"

HEBR - dākāh "to bend, crook"

EFU - loloku "to bend"

ACCAD - dakāmu "to bow"

MAO - roku, roroku "to bend"

71. JAV - dalam "way"  
HOVA - lalana "way"  
(also MAL - djalan "way")  
ACCAD - daraggu "way" = RUSS - doroga  
HEBR - derek "way"  
LB 384

72. JAV, MAL - daging "meat"  
TB - daging "body"  
HEBR - dāgān "food, corn"

It seems that MAL D and Dempwolff's D and D' also stand for  
IE DH = Semitic D:

73. TAG - dikit "to catch fire"  
HOVA - rehitra "to kindle fire"  
ARAB - dakā n "to burn"  
LB 879
74. TAG - dulok "to sting"  
TB - djuluk "to pierce"  
ARAB - dalq "point"  
durwa "thorn"  
TAG - dulo "point"  
OIR - delg "needle"  
IE \* dhelg- LB 479
- SAM - sulu "to sting into"  
ARAB - daqan "chin, beard"  
JAV - djanggut "chin"  
UG - dqn, HEBR - zāqān "chin, beard"  
MAL - djanggut "imperial"  
NHG - TAL "valley" (Tal)  
L - dalam "interior, depth"  
OS - dolu "down"  
- lalim "interior, depth"  
ARAB - dalla "to be low, mean"  
lalo "depth, below"  
IE \* dhel-  
raro "below, bottom, underside"  
OI - vadhū "bride"  
LIT - vedū "I wed"  
IE \* wedh-

"cooking-pot"

OS - skrada "pan, hearth"

"cooking-pot"  
(dan)

MHG - schart "iron pan"  
IE \* sqordho-

ble equations let us add:

ARAB nadara "to be rare, scarce"  
(na-prefix)

be rare"

be dear"



580. TAG - damai "fellowship"  
MAL - damai "peace"  
TB - dame "peace"
581. MAL, TB - padang "grass plain"  
TAG - parang "a plain"  
ROVA - fandra "a plain"  
MAO - pārae "open country"
582. JAV - kedut "wince of muscles"  
TAG - kirot "pain of wounds"
583. MAL, NGD - sandar "leaned against"  
TAG - sandal "to be slanting"
584. TB - tundjang "to kick"  
JAV - tundjang "to push against"
585. TB - gondi, hondi - "water jug"  
MAL - kendi "water jug"  
kundur "calabash"
586. TB - gondit "girdle"  
MAL - gendit "girdle"  
JAV - kendit "girdle"
587. NGD - gundik "rival" (Nebenfrau)  
MAL - gundi "rival"  
JAV - gundi "rival"
- EG - dmiw "fellow-citizens"  
ARAB - nadīm "friend, boon, companion" (na-prefix)  
GREEK - pedion "a plain"  
ARAB - fadfad "desert"  
AVEST - sādra "pains, ache"  
GREEK - kēdos "sorrow"  
IE \* kād- LB 189  
ARAB - sanad "support"  
OI - tundatē "he pushes, stings"  
LAT - tundere "to beat, push"  
ACCAD - kandu "jug"  
ENGL can = NHG - Kanne  
HIT - gazzi "a vessel"  
IE \* gan(dh)- LB 126  
ENGL - girdle = NHG - Gurtel  
IE \* gherdh- LB 975  
NHG - Gattin "wife"  
ENGL - be-get  
IE \* ghedh- LB 241

588. MAL - pidjak "to step"

IE \* ped = foot

NGD - pidjak "to step"

OI - padyā "a step"

A borrowing from Italian spada may be TAG - padang, TB - podang,  
MAL - pedang "sword".

589. From EG - hd "attack", hdhd "charge", is borrowed

TAG - harang "attack", MAL - adang "lie in wait for a. p.",

MAO - harapaki "join battle"

Normally, according to Dempwolff, MAL DJ gets S/H in Polynesian,  
e.g. MAL - tundjuk "forefinger" (=tuding), SAM - tusi "to show",  
MAO - tuhi "to point at", TON - tuhu "forefinger". See last page.



# Chapter XI

## U-Diphthongs and simple U

In Indo-European we have a vowel-graduation EU/CU/AU beside simple U corresponding to Semitic AU (Arabic) = Ū in Accadic = Ū in Hebrew beside simple U/O. In Polynesian, true diphthongs do not exist, but instead the same combinations of vowels. In all languages W can substitute U.

We already have met these vowels in numbers: 416, 422, 423, 443, 458, 489, 490, 520, 535, 540, 542, 544, 557, 559, 567, 584.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 590. MAO - kau "multitude, company"       | NHG - Haufe, Lit - kaupas<br>"heap" |
| kawa, kauika "heap"                       | ARAB - kauda "heap"                 |
| TAG - kumpol "heap"                       | IE * qeu-p LB. 863                  |
| 591. TAG - rusak "dirt"                   | GREEK - lûma "dirt"                 |
| MAL - lutu, lumar "dirt"                  | LAT - lutum "dirt"                  |
| lumus "dirt"                              | ALBAN - lum "mud"                   |
| luluk, lumpur "mud"                       | ARAB - lauṭa "stain, spot"          |
| MAO - raw "swamp"                         | IE * leu LB. 867                    |
| 592. MAL - kaul "tinder"                  | GREEK - e-kau-sa "I burnt"          |
| kāwāh "crater"                            | HEBR - kūr "oven"                   |
| MAO - kounga "firebrand"                  | kāwāh "to burn"                     |
| kaueti "a piece of wood<br>for firebrand" | ACCAD - kawû "to burn"              |
|   | IE * kau- LB. 750                   |
| 593. MAL - kawal "watchman, sentry"       | NHG - schauen "to observe"          |
| mengawal "to guard"                       | LAT - cavere "to take care"         |
| MAO - whaka-kau "to appear"               | HEBR - qāwāh "to expect"            |
|   | IE * qau- LB. 756                   |
| 594. TAG - luag "wideness, width"         | TOKH - ru "to open"                 |
| MAL - ruang "space, large room"           | NHG - Raum "space, room"            |
| MAO - rau "project, extend"               | HEBR - rawah "space, distance"      |
| raunui "broad"                            | ARAB - rawah "to be wide"           |
| rauroha "to spread out"                   | IE * rewā LB. 748                   |

595. MAO - ruaki "to vomit"  
 TAG - luwa "sputum"  
 MAL - luik "to erupt"  
 HOVA - lua "to vomit"  
 LAT - ructāre "to erupt"  
 HEBR - roq "spittle"  
 ACCAD - rūtu "spittle"  
 GREEK - ereugomai "I vomit"  
 IE \* reu-g LB. 884
596. HOVA - uru "to burn"  
 JAV - urub "be burning"  
 MAO - ura "glowing, red, brown"  
 SAM - HAW - ula "red"  
 (See No. 405 )  
 HIT - war "to burn"  
 ENGL - warm  
 ARAB - warā "to kindle"  
 HEBR - ōr "be shining"  
 IE \* wer LB. 767
597. JAV - ure "to hang loose"  
 MAL - urai "to hang loose"  
 MAO - were "to hang, be suspended"  
 ALBAN - vjer "I hang"  
 LIT - svirti "to hang over"  
 LET - svèrt "to weigh"  
 IE \* (s)wer
598. MAL - urat "root"  
 MAO - weri "root, rootlet"  
 HAW - welli "to take root"  
 ENGL - root = NHG - Wurzel  
 LAT - rādīx "root"  
 IE \* wrād-
599. MAL - gua "cave, grotto"  
 MAO - kōwhao "a hole"  
 GREEK - kheiā, LAT - fovea  
 "cave, pit"
600. MAL - tukul "hammer"  
 MAO - tuki "to pound, beat, knock"  
 HAW - ku'i "to pound"  
 MAO - tuaki "to beat, throb"  
 GREEK - tykos "hammer, chisel"  
 LET - tukstēt "to beat"  
 IE \* (s)teu-q



601. TB - tukang, MAL, JAV - tukang  
"craftsman, artisan" GREEK - teukhō "I manufacture"  
teukhos "tool, utensil"
- MAO - tūkaha "strenuous, vigorous" NEG - taugen "to be able"  
IE \* dheugh-
602. MAL - punat "pus, abscess" LAT - pūs, GREEK - pyos "pus"
- MAO - pūhonga "stinking"  
pūhahana "inflamed (skin)" OI - pūya "pus"  
piro "putrid, stinking" NEG - faul "putrid"  
LIT - pūliai "pus"
- MAL - putat "a stinking tree" IE \* peu-
603. TAG - puti "to be white" LAT - putus, pūrus "clean"
- MAL, JAV - putih "to be white" OI - pūti "cleaning"  
IE \* peu/pu-
604. MAL - pungkur "posterior part" GREEK - pygē "rear, seat,  
buttocks"
- JAV - pungkur "behind" OLD RUSS - pounian "buttocks"
- JAV, MAL - puki "vulva" IE \* peu-g-
605. MAO - tū "to stand, be erect"  
tūtika "upright" LET - stāvēt "to stand"
- tumu "stamp, stake" LIT - stōviu "I stand"
- ARAB - tabata "to stand,  
be steady"
- IE \* stāu- LB. 491, 757
606. MAO - aua "far on, far advanced" LAT - au-ferō "I carry away"
- TAG - awat "separation" LIT - au "away"
- HCVA - avaka "to separate" IE \* au "away" LB. 738
607. MAO - au "string, cord" OI - vayati "he weaves"
- ō-tum "to weave"
- OLD NOR - wadr "rope, snare"
608. MAO - kōangi "cool"  
kū "showery weather"  
kūi "cold" ENGL - shower = NEG - Schauer
- kōraki "northwind" (raki) ARMEN - çurt "cold"
- kawaru "gale" LAT - caurus "north-wind"
- keo "frost" IE \* (s)kōw-ero- LB. 52C
- kōwhaowhao "light showery  
rain" (the Maori words show the  
origin from the northern  
hemisphere)
- okewa "nimbus, rain, cloud"
- kauanu, kōwanu "cold"

609. MAO - kau "stalk"  
kaukau "spear"

LAT - caulis "stalk"  
GREEK - kaulos "stalk, bone"  
IE \* qau-l- LB. 866

610. TB - ruang "a hole"  
JAV - luwang "a hole, a pit"  
MAL - lubang "a hole"  
MAO - rua "a pit, hole, grave"  
HAV - lua "a pit, a hole"

LIT - ūrva "a cave"  
POLN - rów "a pit"  
OLD SLAV - ryti "to dig"  
LAT - rutrum "a spade"  
IE \* reu-

611. TAG - lawa "a spider"  
NGD - lalawa "a cobweb"  
MAL - lawa "a rope"  
lawai "thread"  
TON - kaleve, leve "a spider"  
MAO - rawe "to wrap round"  
kārewa "cord"

OI - lū-tā "a spider"  
GREEK - klōthō "I spin" may  
suggest a prefix  
k-in IE, too.

612. MAL - kuasa "power, authority"  
kuat "strong, firm"  
JAV - kon "to order"  
MAO - kauati "chief"

ARAB - qawiya V "strengthen  
oneself"  
HEBR - kābōd "authority"  
OI - śavas "strength"  
LIT - pa-sunė "vigor"  
IE \*keu-

613. MAO - rūtā "rage, bluster"  
rūtaki "furious"  
SAM - luluta "to blow hard"  
MAL - libut "storm"  
NGD - riwut "storm"

OLD SLAV - lūtiti se "to rage"  
HEBR - lohaṭ "raging, flaming"  
IE \* lēut- LB. 724

614. MAO - taurua "long (time)"

ARAB - tuwāl "long"



615. MAO - auraki "to return"

ARAB - āla u (aul) "to return"

616. MAO - kaweka "long, tall"  
"ridge"

NEG - hoch = ENGL - high  
LIT - kaukarā "hill"  
IE \* qeuq LB. 1005

617. MAO - pūhou "young, youthful"  
puhi "virgin"

ENGL - foal, LAT - puer "boy"  
ARAB - fau'a "blossom of  
youth"  
IE \* pōu/pu-

618. MAL - puput "to blow"

LET - pūga "gust"

EFU - ma-pu "to blow"

OI - phuphusa "lungs"

MAO - pū "to blow gently"  
apū "squall, gust, billow"  
puhoro "stormy"  
pūawhe "be blown about"  
puāwanga "land breeze"

HEBR - pūah "to blow"  
IE \* pū- LB. 881

619. SAM, TAH - tua "the back"

GREEK - tylē "the hump"

HAW - kua "the back"

OLD SLAV - tylō "neck"

MAO - tuara "the back, ally"

IE \* tūl- LB. 795

MAL - tulangī "the bone"

620. MAO - tau "attack"  
taua "hostile expedition"  
wai-taua "army"

HIT - tuzzi "army"  
LAT - duellum(bellum) "war"  
GREEK - dēios "hostile"

TAH - taua "war"

ANGLO SAX - tīenan "to vex"

MARQ - toa "a warrior"

IE \* dāu-

SAM - tauga "a fighting"

621. SAM, TON, - ua "neck"

GREEK - aukhēn "neck"

MAO - ua "backbone, neck"  
waha "to carry on back"

IE \* augh-/ugh-

622. MAO - rauti "small, fine, thin"  
rauangi "thin, fine, tender"

ENGL - little  
OHG - luzzil "little, mean"  
IE \* leud-

623. TAG - laolao "slackness"

JAV - lolo "to lament"

(D - lavlav)

ENGL - to slouch

SERB - lútati "to loiter"

NORWEG - slūre "lazy man"

IE \* (s)leu-

624. MAO - ngau "to raise a cry"

ARAB - ʿawā "to howl"

HIT - hūwā "oracle-bird"

625. MAO - tau "come to rest, alight"  
tō "calm, tranquil"

MIR - tō "still, calm"

OI - tuşyati "he quiets down"

IE \* taus-

626. JAV - luruh "be calm, silent"

FIJ - ruru "be quiet"

(EG - hrw "be quiet, at peace")

LIT - rova, MHG - Ruhe "rest,  
repose, calm"

ARAB - rahw "rest, repose"

IE \* rōwā, rēwā LB.103

627. MAO - rau "to catch"  
rauhi "to hold"  
whaka-rau "take captive"  
ārau "to gather"

OLD SLAV - loviti "to catch,  
hunt"

OI - lō-tam "booty, spoil"

TAG - rauma, raupa "to obtain"

IE \* lāu-

628. MAL - lawi-lawi "tail-feathers"

OI - lū-na "tail"

629. MAO - pau "consumed, exhausted"  
pāuhu "to put off, adjourn"  
pupau "exhausted, come to  
an end"

GREEK - pauomai "I cease"  
paûla "rest"

SLOVEN - delo-pust "leisure-  
time"

SAM - fa'a-pau "to bring to a  
stand"

IE \* pau-

POLYN - pō "night"

630. MAO - newha (WH for W) "to doze"  
nenewha "to doze"

ARAB - naum "sleep"

HEBR - nūm "to sleep"

HOVA - nufi "a dream"

LIT - snaudulỹs "sleep"

NGD - nupl "a dream"

IE \* sneu-dh-

MAL - nidera "sleep"



631. MAO - kā-newha "unripe, immature,  
underdone"  
(Semitic B for W at the end)  
IE \* nowo = new, NHG = neu  
HEBR = nūb "to grow, germinate"  
LB. 104
632. MAO - hiwi "old, dead branch"  
ARAB = šaib "grey hair, old age"  
HEBR = šib "grey hair, old age"
633. MAO - awe "the human soul after death"  
HEBR = ʕb "ghost (of charm)"
634. TAG - asawa "husband, wife"  
ARAB = zaug "husband"  
NGD - sawe "wife"  
zauga "wife"
635. MAO - taukari "penis"  
ARAB = dakar, pl. dukūr "penis"
636. MAL - aur, NGD - haur "name of  
a bamboo sort"  
NORWEG - aul "a hollow stalk"  
OLD PRUSS - aulis "shin-bone"  
GREEK - aulos "a tube-flute"  
IE \* aul-
637. TAG - suloi, JAV, MAL - sular,  
NGD - suloh "shoot"  
ACCAD - šuršū, HEBR - šores  
"root"  
TON - huli "sucker"  
HIT - šurka "root"  
IE \* swer- LB. 641  
MAO - huri "young shoot, sprout"
638. MAO - kūao "young of animal"  
ARAB - qūb "young of bird"
639. MAL - tubir "deep"  
ENGL - deep = NHG - tief  
MAO - taupunga "sink, submerge"  
LIT - dubūs "deep, hollow"  
tūpou "steep, dive, plunge"  
daubà "gorge"  
tūpari "cliff"  
NEG - taufen "baptize"  
IE \* dheub/p-
640. MAO - tau "sing, song"  
OI - stōtar "singer of praise"  
TCN - tau "a song"  
stuta "praised"  
TAH - tau "to invoke in prayer"  
IE \* steu-
- MAO - tūā "spell"
641. HAW - mumu "to hum"  
OI - mȳ, NEG - Mücke "gnat"  
SAM - mumu "to be in swarms"  
LAT - mūsa "fly"  
GREEK - mȳia "fly"

MAO - uka "hard, firm"	CI - ugra "powerful"
uku "ally, supporting tribe"	AVEST - ugra "strong, robust"
TAH - uaua "tough"	LAT - auxilium "help" LB. 882
MAO - tō "to set(sun), dive"	GREEK - dyetai "it sets(sun)"
TON - to "to set, fall"	dysmai "sunset"
MAO - tauhinga "to decline(sun)"	OI - dōsa "evening"
JAV - dawuh "to fall"	IE * deu- LB. 395
MAO - aua "those before men- tioned"	OI - ava "that"
(EG - w (suffix) "they, them")	HEBR - hū "that"
	ARAB - huwa "he" LB. 676
MAL - uap, JAV - uwab "steam"	LAT - vapor "steam"
	OI - vāpayati "it makes blow"
MAC - uta "to load"	ARAB - auda "a burden, load"
utanga "burden, freight"	
SAM - uta "the load of a canoe"	
MAL - utang "a debt"	
MAO - koa "glad, joyful"	LAT - gaudere "to rejoice"
MANG - koakoa "to rejoice"	ARAB - ġabaṭa "to rejoice"
TAH - oa "joy, to rejoice"	IE * gāi- LB. 303
MAO - ao "to scoop up"	LAT - haurire "to scoop up"
SAM - ao "to collect"	OLD NORTH - ausa "to scoop up"
	IE * aus-
HAW - ao "light, day"	ENGL - east, LIT - aušrà "dawn"
MAO - ao "dawn, daytime" = SAM	OI - vāsara "day"
(EG - haw "time, lifetime")	IE * aues- LB. 741



650. MAO - aotea "bird"  
(k)owhanga "birds nest"
- LAT - avis "bird"  
ARMEN - hau "bird, coq"  
GREEK - aetos "eagle"  
ARAB - awh "white of egg"  
IE \* awei-
651. MAO - nukuaō "sheltered spot,  
valley"  
(first u assimilated)
- ARAB - ngā u "to save oneself"  
mangāt "a safe spot"  
ENGL - nook
652. MAO - nuku "a wide extent, earth"
- ACCAD - nagū "region, district"
- MANG - nuku "the earth, a country"
- SAM - nu'u "a district, country,  
island"
653. MAC - nau "to refuse"  
naunau "angry"
- HEER - nū "to refuse, prevent"
- HAW - nau "unfriendly"
654. MAL - lulu "torch"
- ENGL - light, LAT - lux "light"
- TE - luluk "tinder"
- LAT - lucerna "lamp"  
IE \* leuq- LB. 832
655. MAO - mau "to carry, bring"  
maunu "to go forth, emigrate"  
motu "moved to a distance"  
whaka-moho "to steal softly"
- LAT - movēre "to move"  
mōtus "moved"  
HIT - mūtāi "remove"  
OI - mōsa "thief"  
IE \* meu
656. MAO - kou "good"
- ARAB - gūda "goodness"
657. MAO - kewa "extinguished"  
(With different guttural:)
- LIT - žūvū "I perish, die"  
HEER - gāwa "to die"  
IE \* gheu- LB. 745
658. MAO - kururemu "tail of bird"  
kuruhope "buttocks"  
(remu "buttocks", hope  
"loins")
- LAT - clūnis "buttocks"  
OI - éroni "buttocks"  
ARAB - half "posterior, loins"  
IE \* klou-ni-

659. JAV - tuding "a hint"      HEBR - tawāh "make signs"  
MAL - tuding "show with fingers"  
SAM - tusi "to show"  
MAO - tūtohi "sign, indication"
660. MAO - tautau "thread on a string"      HEBR - tawāh "to weave, spin"  
taua "to begin to weave"  
tuku "a web of a spider"  
tui "thread on a string"      ARAB - tawan "a mat"  
taub "a garment"
661. MAL - turus "a stake, pale"      GREEK \* stauros "a pale, stake"  
TAG - tulos, NGD - turus "stake,  
pale"      OISL- staurr "pale"
662. MAL - mulut "mouth"      NHG - Maul "mouth"  
HOVA - mulutra "lips"      LET - smaule "mouth"  
GREEK - myllon "lip"  
IE \* mül-
663. TB - dao, JAV - doh "distance"      OI - dūra "far, wide"  
MAO - tūarangi "distance, from  
afar"      dūrāt "from afar"  
tauke "apart, separate"  
tauwi "strange tribe, for-  
eign race"      HIT - tuwala "far"  
tuwa "wide"  
IE \* deu- LB.869
664. TAG - tulo "a drop"      ANGLO SAX - ōawenian "to wet"  
NGD - turo "to drop, drip"      ARAB - tabala "to consume"  
MAO - tūrohi "exhausted"  
tūror "sick person"      LAT - tābēs "sickness"  
IE \* tā/tau/tu LB.425
665. MAO - tōkai "to copulate"      OI - tōkam "children"  
JAV - tukul "to germinate"      (= engendered)  
HIT - tukḫai "give birth"  
IE \* teuq-(HIT - differing)



666. MAC - tūhea "deserted, desolate" CI - tucchá "desolate, empty"  
 RUSS - tóščij "empty, meagre"  
 IE \* teus-
667. TAG - tuwa "joy" APAB - tawā i "to welcome"  
 TE, MAL - tuah "happiness" CIS - pýda "friendship"  
 MAO - tūwaewae "visitors, company" LAI - tuērī "to protect"  
 NEG - ka-tau "to love" in-tuērī "to observe"  
 JAV - tungun "to inspect, supervise"  
 TB - tungu "to advise" IE \* teu- LB. 917
668. EAW - kauwō "to drag, haul, draw along" LAT - dūcere "to drag, draw, proceed forward"  
 MAC - tō "to drag, haul" NEG - ziehen "to draw, pull, proceed forward"  
 SAK - toso "to drag"  
 TAE - tco "to pull, drag along" IE \* deuq-
- MAC - tukatuka "start up, proceed forward"
669. MAC - hauhau "cool"  
 huka "foam, froth, cold"  
 hūhoni "cold, shivering" LET - aŭksts "cold"  
 LIT - šalsti "become cold"  
 AVES - aca "cold"  
 TAE - haumoe "cold night" IE \* ou-g-
- EAW - hau "cool breeze"
670. MAC - tukerou (au) "to desire"  
 tūkari "eager, lasciviousness"  
 tukou "clitoris" APAB - tāqa u "to desire"
671. MAC - tui "to glean, snare" CI - dnāvati "it gleams"  
 MAL - dawk "white horse" dhavala "bright light"  
 APAB - dahab "gold"  
 IE \* dheu- LB. 697

672. MAO - ruku "to sink, dive, perform ceremonial ablutions"  
 HAW - lu'u "to dive, spill out"  
 TB - luso "to clean by rinsing"  
 MAL - suak "a well"
673. MAO - kawa "to clutch, grasp"  
 kawe "go to fetch, handle"  
 SAM - avei "the handle of a mat basket"  
 TAG - gawa "work"
674. MAO - kāwai "flock"
675. JAV - kukub "covered"  
 TAG - kubo "hut"  
 JAV - kuwu "a hut"  
 MAO - kuhu "cooking shed"  
 kāuta "cooking shed"
676. JAV - kukur "scraped"  
 TAG - kulkol "scraped, scratched"  
 MAO - kauoro "to grind"  
 kauhoro "to scrape, rub"  
 kowani "to scrape"  
 kauoroi "to scrape, rub"  
 kāuto "to rub, knead, press"
677. MAO - whaka-kewa "to wink"  
 whaka-keukeu "to shake, disturb"  
 kaurori "to totter, swing"  
 kautārere "to swing"
- HIT - lahhuwai "to pour out"  
 LAT - lavāre "to wash"  
 GREEK - louō "I wash"  
 IE \* lou-
- LET - gūt "to catch, snatch"  
 GREEK - en-gyaō "I hand over"  
 AVEST - gava "both hands"  
 IE \* gou/gū
- ARAB - guat "sheep herd"  
 OI - skāuti "he covers"  
 NHG - Scheune, Scheuer "barn, shed"  
 ARAB - kūḡ "hut"  
 HEBR - ḥawwah "tent, habitation"  
 IE \* (s)qeu- LB.763
- NHG - scheuern "scour, rub"  
 LIT - skutù "I scrape"  
 LET - skurināt "scrape oneself"  
 IE \* sqēu-
- LAT - cēvēre "to shake"  
 CEKH - kývati "to wink, nod, shake"  
 IE \* qēu-



678. MAO - koukou "anoint, sprinkle" GREEK - kheûma "founding, casting"  
           kōua "sprinkling rain" ISL GEYSIR  
       MAL - kuala "mouth of a river" LAT - fundere "to pour"  
   IE \* gheu-
679. MAO - taurangi "unsettled, changing" ARAB - dāla u "to change"  
           taurewa "having no settled habitation"
680. MAO - atawhai "show kindness to, foster, kind" ARAB - aduba "to be well educated"  
           HAW - akahai "to be tender, of heart" V. "prove kind"  
           TAH - atavai "pretty, elegant" OLD SLAV - po-doba "decency"  
           (MAL - adab "decency" from ARAB) IE \* dhabh- LB.407
681. MAO - kauae, kauwae "jaw, chin" NEG - kauen = ENGL - to chew  
           EAW - auwae "chin" LET - žaûnas "jaw, chin"  
           MARQ - kouvae "chin" IE \* gyeu-
- JAV - gugut "to gnaw, nibble"
682. MAO - mutu "truncated, mutilated, LAT - mutilus, mutidus "mut-  
           cropped" ilated"  
           SAM - fa'a-mutu "to mutilate" mûtus "mute"  
           MARQ - mutu "mute, dumb" IE \* mut-
683. MAO - tuhi "odor" LET - dvaša "breath, odor"  
           tawau "haze, light smoke" GOTH - daurs "odor, vapor"  
           tūahu "a sacred place" GREEK - thyō "I sacrifice"  
   IE \* dheu/dhewes LB.470
684. MAO - rutunga "anything broken" LAT - ruīna "ruin"  
           rutu "fall in drops, drip, rûdus "rubble"  
           dash down, fell"  
           MAL - runtuh "broken down" NEG - reuten, roden "to clear, stub"

685. POLYNES - atua "god" GREEK - Zeus  
MAL - tuhan "Deity"  
tuan "a lord"  
(y dropped like in 681)  
Perhaps HEBR Yahweh (Y dropped like in LAT - Jupiter)  
Often we meet, in Malayan-Polynesian, U instead of IE.  
E/O, so in No. 402, 404, 425, 439, 446, 451, 452 and in
686. JAV - wuli "ear of corn" OLD PRUSS - wolti "ear of corn"  
MAL - bulir "ear of corn" LIT - *valtis* "panicle of oats"  
HEBR - *ši-bolet* "ear of corn"  
ARAB - sa-bal "ear of corn"  
IE \* wel- LB.88
687. MAL - bulang "twisted together turned"  
LAT - *volvere* "to turn, roll"  
NHG - *wälzen* "to roll"  
SAM - fuli "to turn over" IE \* wel- LB.86  
MAO - huri "to turn round"
688. TAG - bulos "intention" LAT - *velle*, NHG - *wollen* "to be willing"  
HOVA - vuluvulu "intention"  
MAO - whiri "to select, choose"  
(wh for w)  
(warawara No. 420 ) HEBR - *bārāh* "to select, choose"  
IE \* wel- LB.806
689. JAV, MAL-kuning "to be yellow" GREEK - *knēkos* "yellow"  
JAV - kunir "Gelbwurz" ENGL - honey = NHG - Honig  
NGD - kuningan "brass" *kāñcana* "gold"  
IE \* k(a)neko-
690. JAV - kurung "enclosure, fence" ACCAD - *kalû*, *kullu* "to hold back"  
NGD - kurong "imprisoned" LAT - *carcer* "prison"  
TB - hurung "imprisoned" ARAB - *karār* "cellar"  
IE \* kel- LB.137,827



691. NGD - Kurap "scurf" ENGL - scurf = NHC - Schorf  
MAL - kurap, TB - gurap "a skin disease" LIT - krāmas "scab, scurf"  
IE \* (s)ker(p)  
\* (s)kre-m
692. TAG - sukal "dirt" HIT - šakkar "filth"  
JAV - suker "dirt" GREEK - skôr "dirt, filth"  
IE \* sker- LB. 277
693. MAL, TB - guling "rolled" OI - gula "a ball"  
NGD - galing "to roll" HEBR - galgal "a wheel"  
TAG - gulung "a roll" = ML - gulung ACCAD - galālu "to roll"  
MAL - giling "to roll" IE \* gel- LB. 118  
JAV - gilis "to roll"
694. MAL - guri "small earthen pot" ARAB - ġarra "jug of clay"  
TB - guriguir "a small earthen pot"  
TAG - galong "a jug"
695. MAL - goris, garut "a scratch" LIT - žeriu "I scratch"  
TAG - gulis "to scratch" ARAB - ħaraša "to scrape"  
TAG - galis "scabies" IE \* ġher- LB. 205  
JAV - garis "a scratch"
696. MAL, TG - gunting "scissors" ARAB - ġada'a "to cut off"  
TB - gutting "scissors" ġadama "to cut off"  
MAC - koti "to cut in two, divide" ACCAD - gadāmu "to cut"  
HAW - oki "to cut off, to cut in two" HEBR - gāzar "to cut"

Addendum:

697. MAL - kukut "to shrink" LIT - kūdaũ "I shrink"  
TB - huthut "to shrink" SWED - hott "small, shrunken man"  
IE \* (s)qeut/dh-

Chapter VI demonstrates how B and W interchange in the different languages. In Semitic we have B for W of the Indo-European languages at the beginning of words, but also at the end of the primitive root, while W is to be found in the interior of the primitive roots. The same distribution seems to exist in Egyptian. So EG - bas "devour", seems to correspond to Latin Ves-ci "to eat", EG - bskw "entrails" to LAT - viscera "entrails", EG - kb "cold", to our No. 608, EG - bnn "to beget" to LAT - Venus, HEBR - bēn "son" (engendered) and OI - vanati "he loves", EG - bak "work", to IE \* werǵ - ENGL - work, EG - bas "jar", to LAT - vas "vase", EG - nb "to tie", to IE \* sneu- in GREEK - neuron "sinew", but also EG - nbi "swim", to MAO - nawa "to swim".

On the other hand, in Egyptian as in Semitic we find W for IE. U - diphthongs, sometimes also for IE. W: EG - wdaw "prosperity", related to IE \* audh- in LB. 889 (Anglo-Saxon - ēad "possession"); EG - wāt "cauldron" and IE \* augwh- "cauldron" (LB. 746); EG - wat "cord", ARAB - watar "sinew", and IE \* audh-, MAO - uaua "sinew" EG - wa "far", and our No. 606; EG - wasš "urinate" and IE \* au- "water"; EG - waht "corn" and IE \* awiǵ- "oats"; EG - wgb "rise of sun", and IE \* aug-, in GREEK - augē "daylight" (LB. 742), but also EG - hwd "rich man" and HEBR - kābēd "heavy, rich" (LB. 90), EG - šnw "net", meshes" and OI - snāvan "band, sinew" (see above IE \* sneu-), EG - hwd "to protect, prevent, avoid" and NMG - Schutz "protection" from IE \* (s)qeu- (LB. 763, 873), ENGL - shoe, and perhaps EG - šb "bull", beside IE \* wers- in LET - versis "ox".



# Chapter XII

## I-Diphthongs and Simple I

Indo-European and Polynesian distinguish AI and EI, though Polynesian is rather in-consistent in this matter.

See samples No. 418, 430, 431, 454, 489. and others.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 698. MAO - koi "sharp, spike, splinter"<br>kokoi "sharp", toki "an axe"<br>koinga "point, edge"<br>kira "with sharp points"<br>koikoi "a spear", FAW - toitoi<br>"summit" | OI - 'siāti "he sharpens"<br>OIS - hein "a hone"<br>ARMEN - sair "an edge"<br>HEBR - kidōn "a spit"<br>IE * kōi/kāi- LB. 778                     |
| 699. TAG - kita "to see"<br>EFU - kite "to appear"<br>MAO - kite "to see, perceive"   | OI - cētati "he perceives"<br>GREEK - tēreō "I perceive"<br>ACCAD - hi'āru "to choose"<br>IE * qwei-t- LB. 251                                   |
| 700. JAV - kiwa "left (not right)"<br>HOVA - havia "left"<br>MAL - kiwa "to be awkward"   | LAT - scaevus "left, awkward"<br>GREEK - skaios "left"<br>IE * skaiwo-   |
| 701. TAG, MAL - daya "ruse, cunning"  | ARAB - dahiya "to be cunning"  |
| 702. JAV, MAL, NGD - kayu "tree, wood"<br>TAG - kahoi "tree, wood"<br>TON - skau "tree, wood"   | ENGL - heath<br>OLD CYMR - koit "wood"<br>SYR - kaisā "wood"<br>IE * kai-to- LB. 970   |
| 703. HOVA - hai "burning"<br>TAG - kabig "to poke the fire"   | NRG - heiss "hot"<br>LIT - kaitrā "glowing fire"<br>ARAB - qaiḡ "summer heat"<br>IE * qai/qi- LB. 775  |
| 704. JAV - kaia(kaia) "a mode"<br>NGD - kai, kakai "this way, thus"<br>MAO - ki "if"<br>MAL - kajak "thus, as if"   | ACCAD - kī, kō "thus, like"<br>HEBR - kēn "so, therefore"<br>ki "if, when"<br>ARAB - kaifa "how"<br>ACCAD - kika "so, thus"<br>IE * qai- LB. 157 |

705. MAO = tika "way, path"  
 NHG = Steig "path"  
 LIT = stiga "path"  
 IE \* steigh-
706. MAL = tikam "to stab"  
 TB = tiham "to stab"  
 TAG = tikam "to battle"  
 MAO = tioka "to pierce"  
 ENGL = stitch  
 GREEK = stigma "point, sting"  
 IE \* (s)teig-
707. TB, MAL = tingi "to be high"  
 BOVA = tsingi "top"  
 MAO = tia "to stick in"  
       titi "peg, pin, stick in"  
       tito "barb of a hook"  
       timo "peck, prick, strike"  
       tihi "summit, peak, top, point"  
 LAT = stilus "stick, stalk"  
 AVEST = staēra "peak of mountain"  
 LAT = stimulus "prick, prickle"  
 IE \* stei-
708. MAL, TB = ia "he, she"  
 POLINES = ia "he, she"  
 (ARAB ya = (prefix) "he")  
 OI = ayam "he"  
 LAT, GOTH = i-s "he"  
 IE \* i-
709. MAO = ina, inaina "to bask, warm ones!"  
 MANG = inaina "to warm ones., torch,  
   to dry"  
 HIT = inu "to roast"
710. MAO = piri "to stick, adhere, cling,  
   love"  
       pirihonga "attached, faithful"  
 ENGL = friend  
 GOTH = frijōn "to love"  
 OI = priya "beloved"  
 IE \* prāi- LB.997
711. MAO = etc. kai "to eat, food, drink"  
 HAW, TAH = 'ai "to eat food"  
 MOA = kaiao "alive, living"  
 LAT = vivers "to live"  
 OIR = biad "food"  
 CEMR = bwyd "to eat"  
 MAL = giat "active" (=ENGL = quick)  
 IE \* g<sup>w</sup>ei- LB.784



712. MAO - kei, koi "whilst"  
TON - kei "yet, whilst, during"
713. MAL - pingai "clear yellow"  
MAO - whaka-paipai "to adorn, ornamental"
714. MAO - koi "to move about"  
whaka-kiki "to instigate"  
(The prefix kai-denoting an agent may be related)
715. MAL - kail-kail "pains in the gullet"
716. JAV - lali "to forget"  
MAL - lali "be without sensations"  
TB - laung "shadow" (D\*- lajung)
717. MAL - kaja "rich"  
JAV - kaja "goods"
718. TB - gitik "to provoke"  
HOVA - kitsika "to tickle"
719. MAO - kai "quantity, number"  
kiki "crowded"  
whaka-ki "to fill"  
MARQ - kikina "full"  
(EG - hayt "heap of corpses")
720. MAL - laju "to wither, fade"  
TB - leas "to be feeble, weakly"  
MAL - lalai "indifferent"  
HAW - ma-lino "calm, quiet"
- ARAB - hīnama "whilst, when"
- OI - piñjara "golden-yellow"  
pēsala "adorned"  
LAT - pingere "to paint"  
IE \* peig/peiq- LB.935
- LAT - ciēre "to move"  
GREEK - kiō "I go away"  
NHG - heissen "to bid"  
IE \* qēi- LB. 785
- HEBR - hīl "pains"  
ACCAD - hayāltu "suffering throws"
- GREEK - lēito "he forgot"
- HEBR - līlāh = ARAB - laila "night"  
IE \* lāi/lā- LB. 462
- TOKE - sāte "rich"
- AVEST - sāiti "joy"  
LAT - quies "rest, repose"  
IE \* k<sup>u</sup>eiā-
- NHG - kitzeln "tickle"
- ARMEN - kitak "a sting"  
IE \* geid-
- OI - caya "heap, accumulation"  
PERS - cidan "to collect"  
ACCAD - hayālu "troops",  
ARAM - hail  
IE \* q<sup>u</sup>ei-
- LAT - lēnis "soft, mild"
- LET - laita f "lazy"
- HEBR - lā'ēt "slowness"  
IE \* lē(1)- LB. 797

21. MAO - kaio "lock of hair" GREEK - khaitē "lock, mane"  
AVEST - gaēsa "curling hair"  
IE \* ghai-tā
22. MAO - oi, ohi "be vigorous, grow,  
youth, childhood" OI - āyu- "vital power"  
GREEK - aiōn "vital power,  
time of life"  
IE \* ayu-
23. MAO - ngoio "weak, weary"  
ngoingo "old woman" ARAB - ʿay "exhausted, feeble"
24. MAO - koiri "changeable" ARAB - ǧāra i II "to change"
25. MAO - titi "to shine"  
tīaho "to shine"  
(aho "radiant light")  
taitea "pale, white"  
(tea "white") OI - dīdēti "it shines"  
ON - teitr "clear, serene" Old Nord.  
IE \* dei/dī-
26. MAO - tio "ice, pinched with cold"  
taewa, taiwa "cold" LAT - stīria "icicle"  
OI - styāyatē "it curdles,  
gets hard"  
IE \* stāi/stī-
27. MAO - pīhonga "putrid"  
pīhau "omission of wind" ARAB - alyah "smelling"
- TON - bihogo "a stink, stench"
28. MAO - koina "that is, those are"  
koinei, koineki "that is,  
those are" GREEK - keinos "that"  
ENGL - he, HIT - ki "this"  
IE \* kei/kio-
29. MAO - maioro "earthworks, wall  
and fosse for fortification" OI - mita "to fortify"  
LAT - mūrus "wall"  
moenia "town wall"  
IE \* mei-
30. MAO - maiki "to remove, migrate"  
(EG - mi "come!") LAT - migrāre "to wander"  
GREEK - ameibomai "I migrate"  
UG - mgi "I come"  
IE \* meig-
31. MAO - piha "gills of fish" LAT - spīrāre "to blow,  
breathe"  
piscis = fish  
OLD SLAV - pištalj "to  
whistle"  
IE \* peis-
- MAO - pihanga "window"



- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 732. JAV, MAL - pipis "fine grinded"  | LAT - pistor "baker"                        |
| NGD - pipis "fine pounded"            | pinsere "to pound"                          |
| MAO - pehu "to pound, mash"           | AVEST - pišant "pounding"                   |
|                                       | IE * pis-                                   |
| 733. NGD - rigut "shiver, shudder"    | GREEK - rîgos "frost"                       |
| FIJ - riko "to shiver, shudder"       | LAT - rîgēre "to be rigid"                  |
|                                       | GREEK - rîgeō "I shudder"                   |
|                                       | IE * srîg-                                  |
| 734. TAG - iyak "to cry"              | LET - aicinât "to call, invite"             |
| MAL - ter-ia "to cry"                 | GREEK - aikazei "he calls"                  |
| MAO - ingo "the name"                 | IE * aiq-                                   |
| 735. TAG - payung "parasol, umbrella" | ARAB - fai' "shadow"                        |
| JAV, MAL - pajung "parasol, umbrella" |   |
| 736. MAO - āianeī "today, now"        | IE * aier, aien- "day, morning"             |
| HAW - aeneī "now"                     | * aieni "on the day" (locat.)               |
| MANG - araneī "now"                   | (MAO - nōnaianeī = IE * nūn (now) + *aieni) |
| 737. MAO - ko wai "who?"              | LAT - quis = HIT - kwiš "who?"              |
| RAROTONG - koai "who?"                | IE * q <sup>w</sup> i/q <sup>w</sup> ei-    |
| 738. MAO - aihunga "frost"            | ENGL - ice = NEG - Eis                      |
|                                       | AVEST - isu "icy"                           |
|                                       | IE * eis-                                   |
| 739. MAL - piala "cup" borrowed from  | GREEK - fialē (ancient phialā) "bowl, cup"  |
| 740. TB - limut "moss"                | LAT - lîmus "mud, mire"                     |
| SAM - limu "moss, seaweed"            | ENGL - slime                                |
| MAO - rei "swampy ground, wet"        | OISL- slȳ "slimey water plants"             |
|                                       | IE * lei-                                   |

741. MAO - mimi "to urinate, stream, creek"  
 HAW - mi "to void water"  
 (EG - mi(w) "waters")  
 LAT - mingers "to urinate"  
 ANGLO SAX - mīgan "to urinate"  
 OI - mēhati "he makes water"  
 HEBR - mayam "water"  
 IE \* mei-ǵh-
742. MAL - pinggir "edge, seam"  
 MAO - pipi "small entering wedge"  
 pihi "to cut, split"  
 ENGL - spit  
 GERMAN - Spickel "wedge" = Speil  
 ARAB - isfīn, GREEK - sfēn "wedge"  
 IE \* spei- LB. 910
743. TAG - ku-lai "color"  
 MAL - ku-rai "marbled"  
 HAW - lei "ornamental dress"  
 LIT - raĩmas "many-colored"  
 RUSS - ribji "many-colored"  
 IE \* rei/roi-
744. MAO - whaka-rei "carved work"  
 TON - lei "the whales tooth"  
 faka-liu "hollow out a tree"  
 LAT - rīma "a fissure"  
 LET - riēwa "a fissure"  
 OI - rikhati "he scratches"  
 IE \* rei-
745. NGD - lauk "a fish"  
 SAM - ma-lau "kinds of fish"  
 MAO - raukura "a fresh-water fish"  
 LAT - lūcius "a pike"  
 GREEK - leūkos "a fish"
746. MAL, JAV - kerapu "name of a fish" LAT - carpa "carp"
747. MAL - riam, HOVA - riana "rapid"  
 HOVA - riaka "rain"  
 NGD - riak "to wave"  
 OI - rīti "a stream"  
 IR - rīan "the sea"  
 OLD SAX - rīth "a rapid"  
 IE \* rei-
748. MAO - rei "cherished possession"  
 TAH - reina "to obtain"  
 TAG - liha "a cluster"  
 LAT - rēs "wealthy, thing"  
 OI - rai "possession, wealth"  
 ARAB - rāna i "to seize"  
 IE \* rei- LB. 906



749. MAO - ma-tikara "finger"  
toi "finger, toe" ENGL - toe = NHG - Zehe  
LAT - digitus "finger"  
IE \* deik- LB. 364
750. MAL - gaja "power, strength" OI - jiyā "power, force"  
GREEK - biā "power, force"  
OLD NORTH - kveita "over-  
power"  
IE \* g'eia-
751. HAW - lina "soft, adhesive,  
sticky, tenacious, glutinous" OI - liyatē "it sticks, adheres"  
LAT - linere "to spread, smear"  
IE \* lei- LB. 693, 896
752. MAO - pihi "spring up, begin  
to grow" OI - sphira "thick"  
HAW - piha "full, pregnant, stuff"  
pihana "fullness" ANGLO SAX - spōwan "to thrive"  
HIT - išpāi "to eat one's  
fill"  
IE \* spēi/spī-
753. MAO - tihitihi "idling, trifling"  
tihoi "vagabond" ARAB - ṭāša i "to be idling,  
aimless"
754. TAG - sili "to sieve, sift" BRET - sil "sieve"  
MAO - hitari "sieve" LIT - sietas "sieve"  
IR - sithland "sifting"  
IE \* sēi-
755. MAO - aitu "sickness, calamity"  
āinga "violence, driving  
force" OI - īti "trouble, need"  
HEBR - ēyd "trouble, need"  
HAW - aikuaiku "a kind of sickness" IE \* ai- LB. 904
756. HAW - ipo "to cohabit before  
marriage" GREEK - oifō "I have sexual  
intercourse"  
TAH, MAO - ai "to copulate"  
SAM - ainga "a family" OI - yabhati "he copulates  
unchastly"  
HOVA - aivo "children" IE \* eibh-  
(EG - ipt "harem")

757. MAO - riu "belly, chest"  
aria "likeness, resemblance"  
(EG - irw "shape, form")  
GOTH - leik "belly"  
LIT - lygus = ENGL - like  
IE \* leig/liġ-
758. MAO - ngaio "deliberate, clever"  
ARAB - ʿāhil "ruler"
759. MAO - ia "a current, rushing stream"  
(EG - iarw "rushes")  
IE \* yā-in river names  
(Pok. 296)
760. MAO - aporei "principal"  
LAT - primus "first"  
LET - priēša "front, fore"  
IE \* prei-
761. MAO - ngia "to seem"  
whaka-ngita "eye, face"  
(EG - ʿd "to perceive")  
SEMIT - ʿain "eye"  
(To suppose an original root ʿai)
762. MAO - keiā, kaiā "to steal, thief"  
(EG - hay "be naked")  
GREEK - khēros "empty, bereaved"  
HEBR - yā-ḥēf "naked, bare-foot"  
IE \* ghē(i)- LB. 914
763. MAO - ngita "thorn"  
(EG - ʿd "edge, margin")  
ARAB - ʿidd, ʿidāh "thorn"  
IE \* edh-lo- LB. 989
764. MAO - tiu "to soar, swing"  
tionioni "to flutter, hover"  
OI - diyati "he flies, soars"  
GREEK - diō "I fly"  
UG - day "to fly"  
IE \* dei-
765. MAO - taitaiāhenga "producing no food"  
tītōhea "barren, exhausted"  
ARAB - tih "desert, wilderness"
766. MAO - hāpine "to scrape flax"  
HIT - šaṣiyāi, šippāy "to peel, pare"  
ARAB - safan "emery"
767. MAO - whaka-nihoniho "quarrel"  
nehenehe "quarrel"  
ARAB - nizāʿ "fight, quarrel"  
nazala III "begin quarrel"



768. MAO - āwhina "assist, benefit,  
befriend"  
(WH for W)

ARAB - ʿawana "to help,  
assist"

769. MAO - whiwhi "to wind, fasten"  
TAH - fifi "entangled"  
TON - fi "to plait, twist, curl"

LAT - fiscus "a twisted  
basket"  
fascina "a twisted  
basket"  
IE \* bhei-dh-

As in the preceding chapter we showed that sometimes in Malayo-Polynesian IE E/O appears as U, so I is possible in the place of IE E/O:

770. MAL - pital "twisted, threaded"  
NGD - pital "twisted together"

HEBR - pātal "to twist,  
turn"  
HEBR - pātīl, ARAB - fatla  
"thread"  
NHG - Faden "thread"  
IE \* pet- LB. 417

771. TB - sirup, NGD - surup "to sip"

LAT - sortēre "to sip"  
LET - surbt "to sip"  
ARAB - šariba "to sip"  
IE \* serbh- LB.597

772. MAL, NGD - pintar "clever"  
JAV - pinter "clever"

ARAB - faṭīn "clever, wise"  
fiṭna "cleverness"

773. JAV - gilang "to blink"  
MAL - gilang "to glitter"  
TON - kikila "to glitter"  
MAL - gilap "brightness"

ENGL - gold = SLAV - zlato  
NHG - glänzen "to glitter"  
ENGL - gleam  
IE \* ḡhel-

774. TB, NGD - girik "to bore, drill"  
MAL - gere "to bore, drill"  
HOVA - hirika "to bore, drill"  
MAO - kirikiri "basket"

ENGL - creek, crook  
LIT - grāžtas "borer"  
OHG - kratto "basket"  
ISL - karfa "basket"  
IE \* ger- LB.849

775. MAL - kilikili "a reel, spool"  
kelawan "nose-ring of buffalo"  
TAG - kilikili "shoulder"  
FIJ - kili "armpit" = HOVA - helika
776. MAL - pindah "to remove"  
NGD - ba-pindah "to remove"  
HOVA - findra "change of place"
777. TAG, NGD - pitak "compartment"  
JAV, MAL - peta "compartment"
778. MAO - kirikiri "to begin to grow"  
(ACCAD - kiru "orchard")
779. JAV, MAL - kulit "skin"  
TON - Fut. kili "skin, bark"  
MAO - kiri "skin, bark"  
(Skin and bark are had by peeling them off)
780. MAL - kikil "shank, thigh"
781. TAG - bituka "bowels"  
TB - butuka "bowels"
782. NGD - ingkok "crooked"  
HOVA - fa-ingkuka "hook, crookedness"
- ENGL - wheel  
LIT - kelys "knee"
- GREEK - polos "axis, axle"
- HEBR - h̄il, h̄ul "wind, turn"  
IE \* q<sup>h</sup>el- LB. 244
- ENGL - path
- OLD SAX - fāthi "going"
- ACCAD - padānu "way, path"  
IE \* pent- LB. 976
- HEBR - pēter "splitting"
- ARAB - faṭara "to break, divide"  
IE \* pet- LB. 953
- LAT - crescere "to grow"
- GREEK - korē "a girl"  
ARAM - kar "pasture, ground"  
IE \* ker- LB. 144
- NHG - schälen "to peel, pare"
- OIS<sup>+</sup> skjall "skin"
- ACCAD - qalāpu "to peel"  
ARAB - qalafa "to peel"  
IE \* (s)qel- LB.173
- GREEK - skelos "shank"  
LAT - calx "heel"  
IE \* (s)qel- LB.173
- LAT - venter "belly",  
uterus "womb"
- OI - udara "belly"  
ARAB - baṭn = HEBR - beten "belly, intestines"  
IE \* weten/wetero- LB.973
- GREEK - ankylos "crooked"
- AVEST - aka "hook"  
NHG - Angel "hinge"  
ARAB - ʿaqafa "to bend, crook"  
IE \* anq- LB.324



783. TAG - itim "black"  
TB - itom "to be black"  
FOVA - itina "to be black"
784. MAL - piring "plate, dish"  
LAT - pelvis "dish"  
HEBR - pārūr "pot"  
IE \* pel- LB. 810
785. JAV, MAL - ribut "storm"  
NGD - riwut "storm"  
LAT - rabīēs "rage"  
OI - rabhas "violence"  
IE \* rabh- LB. 840
786. TB, HOVA - sirā "salt"  
LAT - sāl "salt"  
OI - salilā "the sea"  
IE \* sal-
787. MAL - siput "snail"  
HOVA - sifutra "snail"  
MAL - serpa "snake"  
LAT - serpens, HEBR - šārāf "snake"  
LAT - serpere "to creep"  
IE \* serp- LB. 107,592
788. TAG, NGD - itik "duck"  
NHG - Ente, LAT - anas "duck"  
or ENGL - eider = IE \* eti-
789. NGD - singah "torch"  
FIJ - singa "sun"  
MAO - hāngia "black skin" (singed)  
ENGL - singe  
HIT - šanhuwāi "to roast"  
IE \* senq- LB. 354
790. TB - sillak "to be bright"  
JAV - sila "to radiate"  
TAG - silao "dazzling"  
GREEK - selas "brightness"  
NHG - schwelen "to smoulder"  
OI - svarati "it shines"  
IE \* swel- LB. 831
791. MAL - siut "whistle"  
FOVA - siuka "whistle"  
MAL - siul "play the flute"  
OHG - swēgala "flute"  
LAT - sibilāre "to whistle"  
IE \* swei-
- It seems that for IE. AI (LAT - AE) we sometimes find in Polynesian AE:
792. MAO, TAH, HAW - ae "yes"  
ARAB - ayd "yes, to confirm"

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 793. MAO - kawa "loose, slack, detached" | OI - kevala "alone"                  |
| kaitu "to be absent, at distance"        | LET - kails "without children, bare" |
| kō-kei "distant"                         | IE * qai-                            |
| 794. MAO - hae "to cause pains"          | GOTH - sair "pains"                  |
| RAW - hae "to tear in pieces"            | LAT - saevus "wild, cruel"           |
| SAM - sae "to tear off the bark"         | OIR - sāeth(sāeth) "harm, injury"    |
|  | IE * sāi-                            |
| 795. MAO - waea "to be weary"            | OI - vāyu "tired"                    |
| weiwaia "of low degree"                  | LET - vājs "meagre, feeble"          |
|  | CYMR - gwael "low, poor"             |
|  | IE * wai-                            |
| 796. MAO - kēkēao "dark cloud, overcast" | GREEK - skiā "shadow"                |
| pō-kēao "dark cloud"                     | TOKH - skiyo "shadow"                |
| pō-kē "dark, gloomy, sullen"             | IE * skāi-                           |
| 797. SAM - fa'a-saesae "to walk"         | ARAB - sair "march, trip"            |
| 798. MAO - taera "sexual desire"         | ARAB - taira "excitement"            |
| tai "anger, rage, violence"              |                                      |

## Appendix: Further Examples

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 799. MAO - nati "to weave (a net)"<br>whaka-noti "to draw together<br>with a cord" | LAT - nōdus "a knot"<br>ENGL - net = NHO - Netz<br>ENGL - nettle = NHO - Nessel |
| EG - nat "weaving room"  | IE * ned-   |
| 800. EG - hrw "day, daytime"   | SKR - sōra "the dawn"   |
| MAL - hari "day"   | IE * gher- "to shine"   |
| 801. MAO - karahā "the day after tomorrow"   | LAT - crās "tomorrow"   |
| EG - hry-sa "who is behind"  | HEBR - aḥar "later"<br>LB.931   |
| 802. MAL - kanak "child"<br>kén "miss, young lady"                                 | OI - kanyā "girl"<br>HEBR - kannā "shoot, progeny"                              |
| EG - hamr "child"  |   |
| 803. EG - hanw "musicians"<br>hani "to play music"                                 | LAT - canere "to sing, play music"<br>NHO - Hahn "a cock"                       |
| MAL - kenung "big orchestra gong"  | TOKH - kan "a melody"<br>IE * qan-  |



804. MAO - tūā "propitiate by an offering"      OI - duvas "gift, reverence"  
     EG - dwa "to praise, worship"  
         d(w) "to give"      dadau "I have given"  
                                  IE \* dōu-
805. EG - rd "to grow, shoot"      ALBAN - rit "I grow"  
     MAO - whaka-ritorito "throwing up  
                                  shoots"  
                                  kō-rito "heart of plants"      LAT - arduus "high"  
                                  IE \* eradh-
806. MAO - wā "interval, be far advanced"      LAT - au "away"  
     EG - wa "far, long ago"      IE \* au- LB.738
807. MAO - koha "gift, present"      ARAB - ǧazā l "to reward"  
     EG - gsa (a) "favor(ite)"
808. MAO -uaua "sinew"      ARAB - watar "sinew"  
     EG - wat, wawat "cord"      IE \* au-dh- (dh)
809. MAO - weriweri "disgusting, offensive"      ARAB - barima "to be disgusted"  
     EG - wrd "to grow weary, tired"
810. MAL - benih "seed, germ"      HEBR - bēn = ARAB - ibn "son"  
     EG - bnn "to beget, overflow"
811. MAL, TG - kambing "goat"      LAT - caper "male goat",  
                                  capra "goat"
812. MAO -w(h)eko "be extinguished, become  
                                  black"      LIT - unikna "shadow"  
     JAV - wangke, TG - bangkai "corpse"      vakāras "evening"  
                                  IE \* weqero- LB.184
813. MAO - kōwtā "to flash"  
                                  kwata "transparent"  
                                  kawata "to shine, gleam"      OI - śumbhati "it gleams, flashes"  
                                  ARAB - akwas "nicer"  
                                  IE \* kau- LB.762
814. MAO - pāgunungumu "to roast"  
     EG - p<sup>6</sup>w "flames"      HIT - pahhur/pahhun "fire"
815. MAO - patui "to walk arm in arm"      GREEK - pateō "I tread, step, walk"  
     EG - ptpt "to tread, trample"

816. MAO - wana "well grown, fine"  
LAT - venus "grace"  
IE \* wen- LB.889
817. MAO - ngita "fast, firm, secure"  
HEBR - hē-<sup>c</sup>id "make fast, sure"  
LB.312
818. MAO - pahika "passed on, escaped"  
HEBR - pāsah "to pass by"
819. MAO - turatura "to molest"  
turaha "startled, frightened"  
NHG - stören "to molest"  
IE \* (s)twēr- LB.492
820. MAO - kau "to swim, wade"  
kautū "to wade"  
OI - gānatē "he dives"  
ARAB - gāṭasa "to dive"  
IE \* g<sup>w</sup>adh-
821. MAO - matiti "stretched out"  
ARAB - matta, madda "to stretch out"
822. MAO - tūai "thin, lean"  
tūoi "thin, lean, weak"  
tūtūā "low born"  
ARAB - dūn "low, mean, bad, poor"  
HEBR - dāweh "weak, sick, unpure"  
GREEK - deyo "I need"  
IE \* der-
823. MAO - keu "to move"  
kuene "to urge, press"  
OI - junāti "he drives, urges"  
ARAB - naḡā u "to move, escape"  
IE \* ḡeu-
824. MAO - pahehahēha "lean, emaciated"  
ARAB - faḥāha "weakness"
825. MAO - netimeti "fat"  
EG - mdt "oil"  
OI - mēdya "fat"  
IE \* mad-
826. MAO - ngare "family"  
ARAB - ʿayyil "family"
827. MAO - ngahoē "to dawn"  
ARAB - ʿaṣva "evening, darkness"
828. MAO - tunawhea "thin, lean"  
ENGL - thin = LAT - tenuis =  
GREEK - tanyō  
IE \* tem-
829. MAO - rawaho "from outside"  
ruranga "stranger, guest"  
EG - rwtj "outside(r), stranger"  
LAT - rūis, rūris "country (not town)"  
TOEH - ru "to open"  
IE \* reu- LB.748
830. MAO - tero "rectum, anus"  
ENGL - dregs, dirt  
ARAB - daraqa "to shit"  
IE \* dher- LB.473



831. MAO - tungi "to kindle, burn"  
tunu "to roast, boil"
832. MAO - aweko "knowing, understanding"  
(teach = make know)
833. MAO - kauapa "make into heaps"  
TAG - kumpol "making heaps"  
MAO - kauika "heap"
834. MAO - rauranga "cunning, deceitful"
835. HAW - mali'u "well salted"
836. MAO - roma "current, stream, flood"
837. MAO - keka "barb of a fish hook"
838. MAO - kaiwhā "before"
839. MAO - kopi "to gather up"  
HAW - 'apo "to grasp, seize"  
EG - kap(a) "to grasp"
840. MAO - pere "arrow, dart"
841. MAO - mano "horde, swarm, thousand"  
HAW - mano "many"  
EG - manamarat "herd, horde"
842. HAW - lahui "people"  
MAO - rahu "people, crowd"  
MAO - rau "multitude, hundred"
843. MAL, NGD - ribu "thousand"  
TG - libo "thousand"
- OI - dūna "burnt, torched"  
IE \*dāu- LB. 485
- OLD SLAV - učiti  
ARMEN - usanim "I learn"  
IE \*euq-
- LIT - kaupās = heap = NEG - Haufe  
RUSS - kuča "heap"  
IE \*qeu- LB.863
- ARAB - rawwag' "cunning"
- HEBR - malah, ARAB - wilh "salt"
- GREEK - reūma = stream
- NEG - Eaken = hook  
IE \*qeg/qeq
- ARAB - qibāla "before"
- LAT - capere "to grasp, seize"  
ARAB - qafasa "to grasp, gather"  
IE \*qap- LB.106
- GREEK - belos "dart" (fell)
- LAT - manus "horde, swarm"
- ENGL - man = OI - man
- HEBR - le'om "people, nation"
- NHG - Leute "people"  
IE \*len-dh- LB.800
- HEBR - rābāh "to be numerous"  
ribbō "10,000"

844. MAC = mahi "work, make"  
mamahi "handworking"  
EG = masat "work" (Fell)  
HEBR = mas "compulsory labor"
845. MAO = hau "famous, illustrious"  
FIJ = sau "a king or high chief"  
EG = <sup>✓</sup>saw "honorable" (Fell)  
ARAB = zahā u "to bloom, flourish"
846. MAL = pelak "heated"  
HAW = pale "lava flow, eruption"  
OLD SLAV = poleit "to burn"  
OISL = flōr "warm"  
IE \* pel-
847. MAO = hei "to go towards, turn t."  
EG = hai "to come, go, walk"  
LAT = īre "to go"  
IE \* ei-
848. MAL = bēta "slave"  
HEBR = <sup>✓</sup>ebed, ACCAD = abdu "slave"
849. EFU = nera, mare = "man, lord"  
ARAB = imra "man" LB.20
850. EFU = nua "to move to and fro"  
HEBR = nūa<sup>✓</sup> "to move to and fro"  
LB.876
851. MAL = lelap "fast asleep"  
ENGL = sleep = NING = schlafen  
IE \* slep/b- LB.821
852. MAL = pangil "to cry"  
HEBR = pā<sup>✓</sup>ah "to cry"
853. MAO = waha "mouth"  
LAT = ōs, ōris "mouth"  
IE \* ōus LB. 607  
OLD MAO = wasa "mouth" (Fell)
854. JAV = sesep, TG = sipsip "to suck"  
ARAB = šafata "to suck"  
LAT = sapa "juice" LB.616
855. MAL = gesa "to hurry"  
HEBR = hīs<sup>✓</sup> "speed, haste"
856. MAL = lentuk "flexible"  
LAT = lentus "flexible" LB. 413
857. HAW = lapa'au "medical practice, heal"  
HEBR = rofē "physician" (Kalsbeek)  
LB. 835
858. MAO = whāngai "to feed, nourish"  
whākoma "to eat"  
GREEK = fageîn "to eat"  
OI = bhakta "meal"  
IE \* bhag-



859. MAL - kiki "thigh, shank" GREEK - skelos "shank, leg" LB.175
860. MAL - labuh "hanging down" NOEW - lapa "to hang down"  
IE \* (s) leb/leb- LB.63,821
861. MAL - bulir "ear, bunch of corn" OLD PRUSS - wolti "ear of corn"  
IE \* wel-
862. MAL - lantak "to hammer" HEBR - lāṭaš "to strike, forge"  
ARAB - lāṭa'a "to beat", latma  
"a blow"
863. TAG - sakai "to ascend" ACCAD - šaṣū "to rise"  
NGD - sakei "to ascend" ARAB - šahaṣa "to rise"(sun)  
SAM - sasa'e "east" HEBR - šaḥar "dawn, morning star"
864. MAO - rapi "to clutch, scratch, gather" LAT - rapers "to rob"  
MAL - rampasan "booty, spoil" IE \* rep- LB.847
865. MAL - kalingan "hidden" LAT - cālāre "to hide"  
IE \* kel- LB.137
866. MAL - kemul "a cover" ARAB - ḥamara "to cover"  
IE \* kem- LB.281
867. MAL - kalian "you all" HEBR - kol "all", UGAR - kl "both"
868. MAL - seri "urine" HEBR - šayin, ACCAD - šīnāti "urine"  
(pl.)
869. MAO - ika "prized possession" NRG - eigen "own"  
OI - īsē "he possesses"  
IE \* eik-
870. MAL - kapal "leather" ACCAD - aškāpu "shoemaker"  
LIT - kūrpe "shoe"  
IE \* qerap-
871. MAO - tārei, tārai "to dress, shape, fashion" LAT - dolāre "to fashion"  
OIR - delb "form, fashion"  
IE \* del-
872. MAL - dengar "to hear" HEBR - yā-da' "to apprehend, know"  
MAO - rongo "to apprehend by senses" ACCAD - idū "to learn, know"  
HAW - lono "news, reports" LB.364

873. MAO - where "red; reddish brown, orange"  
 MAL - bera "dim-red"  
       bering "red-yellow"  
 ENGL - brown  
 OI - babhru "reddish brown"  
       IE \* bher- LB.74
874. MAO - wakea "appetite"  
 MAL - bakal "to wish"  
 HIT - wek- "to desire, wish"  
 ACCAD - baḫū "to seek, desire"  
       LB. 282
875. MAO - whaka-wahi "to anoint"  
 HIT - wašši "ointment"
876. MAO - whaka-aru "to aid, assist"  
 HIT - warri "help"
877. MAO - tapa "to command"  
 HIT - tapariya "to command"
878. MAO - matatū "standing firm"  
 HIT - mat "to endure"
879. MAL - sengat "to sting"  
 HEBR - seneh "thorn" LB. 623
880. MAO - kune "to swell, grow"  
 EG - ḥnhnt "swelling"  
       hnw "possession, goods"  
 OI - ahana "swelling"  
 GREEK - afenos "wealth"  
 ARAB - ḡaniya "to be rich"  
       IE \* ḡhen- LB. 308
881. EROMANG - me "who?"  
 HEBR - UG - mī "who?"
882. EFU - bes "prey" (Efatese)  
 HEBR - baz "prey"
883. EFU - barua "fat"  
 HEBR - bārā "to fatten"
884. EFU - mot "land"  
 ACCAD - mātu "land"
885. EFU - is(s)i "a foundation"  
 HEBR - ašlś "foundation"
886. EFU - avar "wing"  
 HEBR - ēber "wing" ACCAD - abru  
       "wing"
887. EFU - karab "a cutting instrument"  
 HEBR - ḥerab "knife, sword"
888. EFU - suk "to sink down"  
 HEBR - šūah "to sink down"
889. EFU - rav "to weave"  
 HEBR - ārab "to twist, tie"
890. EFU - tawi, tauī "to twist"  
 HEBR - tāwāh "to weave, spin"
891. EFU - sera "to bind to"  
 HEBR - āsar "to bind"
- MAO - here "to tie, string"  
 LAT - serere "to tie"  
       IE \* ser- LB.568



892. EFU - mas "to separate"

ARAB - māza i "to separate"

MAO - māhiti "to sort, separate"

893. EFU - kara "to be dried"

ARAB - ḥarra "stony region"

907. MAO - hemo "to die, passed by" EG - sma "to kill"  
 HAW - hemo "to depart"
908. MAO - hatete "fire" EG - sdt "fire, flame"
909. MAL - serat "be burdened" EG - sart "need"  
 TAG - salat "be poor"
910. MAO - tanoni "to turn aside, be <sup>sprained</sup>" EG - tmm "to turn aside"  
 tam "to bury"(IE \* dhenbh-) tubh "turn aside, shrink"
911. MAO - tamf "food", tane "eat" EG - dmd "fruit dish"
912. MAO - kawnaki "to remove by force" EG - hf "to plunder"  
 MAL - kabit "pickpocket"
913. HOVA - haona "joined, connected" EG - hnw "associates, family"  
 MAO - hono "to join, add, company"
914. NCD, FIJ - uti "penis" EG - wtj "to beget"
915. TAG - bayad "to pay" EG - fayt "reward"  
 MAL, JAV - bajar "to pay"
916. MAL, JAV - bawang "onions" EG - faw "food supplies"  
 TAG - bawang "garlic"
917. NCD - baloh, JAV - waluh "gourd" EG - bdt "bed of gourds"
918. MAO - heru "to glide, float" EG - šdw "raft"  
 haru "bark"
919. MAO - hāroto "pool, pond" EG - šdyt "pool, well"  
 HAW - haloke "pool"
920. HOVA - dimd "five" EG - dmi "be joined"  
 POLYNES - lima/-ina "five" dma "to bind together"  
 SUMER - lima "five" (5 = all fingers of a hand)
- (For D turning to L/R compare ML dua = two = POLYNES lna/rua)
921. MAO - rehu "flint" EG - ds "flint, knife"



- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 922. MAO - whaka-raka "to walk, step out"  | EG - dgs, dga "to walk"           |
| 923. MAO - rou "to stretch out, reach out" | EG - dwn "to stretch out"         |
| 924. MAO - rawhi "to encompass, surround"  | EG - dbn "to go round, encircle"  |
| 925. MAO - rakerake "be exposed to view"   | EG - dgl "to look, see"           |
| 926. MAO - ranaki "to avenge"              | EG - dn "to kill, cut off(heads)" |

Egyptian words corresponding to foregoing numbers:

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2. MAO - māuru "weakness, sickness"      | EG - mr "sick"                       |
| 15. MAO - wire "to lash, bind, seize"    | EG - mr "to bind"                    |
| 392. MAO - tarawāhi "side", "bank"       | EG - drw "side, flank"               |
| 321. MAO - tāmi "completed"              | EG - tm "be complete"                |
| 64. MAO - paratau "offspring, brood"     | EG - prt "fruit"                     |
| HEBR - pārāh "to bear fruit"             |                                      |
| 288. MAO - kōtore "younger brother"      | EG - ktt "girl, small"               |
| ARAB - qatquta "young girl"              |                                      |
| 102. MAO - kapi "be covered, overspread" | EG - kap "to cover, roof over"       |
| 302. MAO - mate "dead"                   | EG - mt "to die, death"              |
| 2. MAO - wuru "to rub, wipe, smear"      | EG - mrg "oil, grease"               |
| ARAB - maraga "to rub, embrocate"        |                                      |
| 5. MAO - more "promontory, headland"     | EG - mryt "bank, shore"              |
| 7. MAO - nanei "to hesitate, waver"      | EG - mn "to remain, be fixed, dwell" |
| LAT - manere "to remain, stay, rest"     |                                      |
| 9. MAL - malam "night"                   | EG - mmryt "black stork"             |
| GREEK - melas "black"                    |                                      |

More Egyptian words are inserted into preceding numbers.  
Many correspond to Semitic and/or Indo-European.

The Egyptian Transcription-sign 3

If we interperate this sign as corresponding to Semitic L (see Carleton T. Hodge, *LISRAMIC II*<sup>4</sup> (Indiana University) ,p. 241), we may add the following examples:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 927. MAO - roa "long, tall"                 | EG - 3x "long"                                   |
| FAW - loa "long"                            |  |
| HOVA - lava "long, tall"                    |  |
| 928. MAO - rama "torch, artificial light"   | EG - 3m "to burn(up)"                            |
| HAW - lama "torch, etc."                    |  |
| MAL - damar "a torch"                       |  |
| 929. MAL - lebak "family"                   | EG - 3bt "family"                                |
| 930. MAO - rake "clump, tuft, bush"         | EG - 3h "papyrus thicket"                        |
| 931. MAL - lambat "slow"                    | EG - 3b "to tarry, stay"                         |
| 932. MAO - raku "to scratch, scrape"        | EG - 3h <sup>c</sup> "to scratch, scrape, carve" |
| 933. SAM - sele "a bamboo knife"            | EG - 33 "knife"                                  |
| saleulu "scissors"                          |  |
| TCN - hele "a knife, to cut"                |  |
| 934. TAG - salog "pond"                     | EG - 33 "marsh, swamp, meadow"                   |
| MAL - salur "gutter"                        |  |
| 935. NGD - silih "debts"                    | EG - 33yt "dues, taxes"                          |
| 936. JAV, MAL - tali "a snare"              |  |
| MAO - tari "a mode of plaiting"             | EG - T3yt "goddess of weaving"                   |
| 937. MAO - tora, tore, toro "to burn,blaze" | EG - t3 "kiln"                                   |
| 938. MAL - luku "a plow".                   | EG - 3ht "arable land"                           |

The following Egyptian words may be compared to foregoing numbers:  
 EG - b3k "bright, white" No. 456 ,  
 No. 216, 3b3h "to grow green"  
 , w3b "root" No. 598 , b3g "be weary,  
 languid" No. 449 . A possible equation is:

939. HAW - halau "to be long, to extend" EG - s3w "to lengthen, prolong"

940. TAG - palit "compensation" EG - f3yt "reward"

HOVA - faditra "return present"

941. MAL - kalingan "hidden" EG - h3wt "hide of animal"

942. JAV - papai "to shear hair" EG - f3K "be shorn"

943. MAL - limbat "a fish" EG - 3bdw "a fish"

944. MAL - daluang "stuff of bast"  
 daluang "paper of bast" EG - d3lw "loin cloth"

MAL, JAV - tulis "script" EG - t3w "book"  
 (But MAL, JAV - surat "script" comes from ARAB - surat "lines")

945. As a cultural word let us recover TB - pirak, MAL - pera, TAG - pilak,  
 "silver" from ARAB - fidḍa "silver" (Chapter I).

In conclusion, I give some Semitic and Indo-European words  
 corresponding to Egyptian words:

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. EG - b3s "jar"                    | ARAB - ballāḡ "jar"                         |
| 2. EG - 3h "kind of bread"           | HEBR - lehem "bread"                        |
| 3. EG - t3 "earth, ground"           | LAT - tellūs "earth, ground"<br>OIR - talam |
| 4. EG - p3 "to fly (up)"             | ENGL - fly, IE * pleu- No. 65               |
| 5. EG - s3tw "ground, soil"          | LAT - solum "soil, ground"                  |
| 6. EG - p3hd "be turned upside down" | ENGL - felly, IE * pelk-                    |
| 7. EG - h3rt "widow"                 | ARAB - halā u "to be empty, miss,<br>lack"  |

How are to explain the both different equations of Egyptian 3, either  
 3 or -l? I think this must not be a contradiction. L before consonant may  
 have vanished in the pronunciation, thus . MAL - pasu "water pot" may  
 come from EG - p3s "water pot" ( to be read pals, later pas).

946. MAL, JAV - karung "sack" EG - h3r "sack, leather bag"



MALAYAN DJ

I have hitherto avoided the difficult Malayan DJ, the etymology of which seems obscure. This sound has two different origins. Part of the Malayan words are borrowed from Indian, where MAL DJ represents Indian J (pronounced as in English):

947. JAV - djala, TAG - dala "fishing net" OI - jāla "fishing net"  
 948. MAL - djiwa "life" OI - jīva "life"  
 TAG - diwa "soul, spirit"  
 949. MAL, JAV - djati "peculiarity" OI - jāti "family, kind"

To determine second origin of Malayan DJ, it should be remembered that in antiquity Java was called Jaba-diu (J=English Y), written in Greek Iaba-diu, where I represents the English Y, because the Greek language had not the consonant Y. The geographer Ptolemy wrote the word in this way in the second century A. D. This geographic name gives us the etymology of the other source (the same mutation as in Ital. - giovedì from LAT - jovis dies):

950. TAG - dawa, NGD - djawe "millet" OI - yava "corn, barley"  
 951. TAG - dayo, TB - djau "foreigner" OI - yavana "Greek, foreigner"  
 952. JAV - djamah "to cohabit" CI - yama "coupled"  
 953. NGD - djaodjaoi "to ruminate" PERS - jāvidan "to chew"  
 LIT - žiaunos "jaw"  
 IE \* g(y)eu-  
 954. MAL - djau "far away" OI - yu "to be far away"

As correspondence of MAL DJ with Polynesian Dempwolff gives S/H, as MAL djalan "way" = FIJ sala = TON kala "way".

955. MAO - haku "cold, colic" OLD NORD - jaki "ice",  
 ENGL - icicle  
 IE \* yeg-  
 956. MAO - hawa "filth, excrement" HEBR - Yāwēn "filth, mire"  
 957. EFU - soko "to unite" LAT - jungere "to unite"  
 TCN - kokohoko "to unite" OI - yukta "united"  
 IE \* yeug-

958. SAI - tusi, MAO - tuhi "to write, EG - wst "letter"  
delineate, depict"(t-prefix)

Perhaps we may now be able to solve an important problem: What was the country called Hawaiki? Polynesian tradition states that it was situated in the West and was the land from which Polynesians stem. And further, it was a sacred place.

In Vol. 1, No. 3 of the "Occasional Publications of the Epigraphic Society" BARRY FELL deciphered an inscription found on Mount Lawu in eastern Java and written by Protopolynesians before their migration to the Pacific. Mount Lawu was a sacred place. And this place was nothing else than Hawaiki! Because Hawaiki means "High Java" or "Height of Java": Hawa = Java + iki "high" instead of ike in modern Maori.

After emigrating, the Polynesians gave the name of their former native country to many places in Polynesia; Savai'i in the Samoan group and Hawai'i are the best known. So they did just the same thing as the emigrants of Europe did in America: New Orleans, York, etc. And long before emigrants of Carthaginian called their colony in Spain, Cartagena, after their native place.

With BARRY FELL and Dr. R. A. LOCHORE I am convinced that at least part of these emigrating people had come from farther west, perhaps not themselves, but their ancestors.

Dr. LOCHORE in his Hocken Lecture 1973 (Hocken Library, University of Otago) has pointed out that according to Polynesian tradition those western heroes knew that in the East there grew a good white food, named ARI. This plant was none other than rice. In Old Indian it was called sali, which would regularly be in Maori \*hari, but it is known that in Polynesian H often is dropped, and, for a word previously unknown, this is easily possible. As this food was unknown in Polynesia, it is remarkable fact that the word survived in Polynesian sagas. The primitive fleet therefore must have started from further West than India or CochinChina (that was also called India in antiquity), because east of India, in Malayan there exist other words for "rice": padi or imai.



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Malayo-Polynesian words borrowed from Egyptian

In Vol. 2, No. 32 of the Occasional Publication of the Epigraphic Society (Arlington, Mass.), Barry Fell has shown that Polynesian languages have borrowed many words from Middle Egyptian. Here I shall add some more:

894. MAO - hākari "feast, gift" EG - hakr "a religious festival"  
 KANG - akari "a feast"
895. JAV - pat, TG - apat, ML - empat, EG - fdw, COPT - ft "4"  
 HOVA - efatra, SAM - fa, MAO - wha "4"
896. MAO - kakī "neck, throat" EG - hh "neck, throat"
897. MAO - pipiri "winter" EG - prt "winter"  
 ENGL - frost from IE \* preus
898. MAO - turu "fly (a kite)" EG - dryt "a kite"
899. MAO - tuatua "ridge, main range" EG - dw "mountain"
900. MAO - poki "to cover over" EG - pha "decking, pavement"  
 popoki "lid, cover"  
 pākai "bulwark, shield, screen"  
 JAV - pakean "garment"
901. MAL - bangan, JAV - bango "heron" EG - bnw "heron"
902. JAV - bena "overflowed" EG - bnn "to overflow"  
 TAG - bana "hollow land"  
 MAO - bena "tide, streak of a stream"
903. MAO - hātepe "cut asunder, cut off" EG - stp "to cut off, pick out"  
 tope "to cut off" (a prefix, as ha in MAO)
904. TB - sattan, ML - santan "coconut oil" EG - sdda "fatten"
905. MAO - hita "to move convulsively" EG - sda "to tremble"  
 hotohoto "to palpitate"  
 TAG - sindak "to fear"
906. MAO - hamumu "to speak" EG - smi "report, announce, proclaim"